



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-132

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FBIS-EAS-89-132

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## Japan

### Negotiator Says Telecommunications Row Not Over

OW1107113089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT  
11 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan and the United States could face another round of trade friction on telecommunications if the recently concluded bilateral agreement does not yield satisfactory results, top Japanese trade negotiator in the talks said Tuesday.

Ichiro Ozawa, who headed a Japanese negotiating team at trade talks with the U.S. in late June made the remark at his first official press meeting held here at the Japan National Press Club.

"The U.S. will probably press the issue of Japan's telecom enterprise law and other issues as new trade barriers if the results of the bilateral agreement are not satisfactory," Ozawa said.

Japan and the U.S. reached a telecom agreement after ironing out their differences on U.S. access to Japan's cellular telephone and third-party radio markets.

The talks broke off at one point but the U.S. asked Japan to continue discussions as Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's special trade envoy was preparing to leave Washington, Ozawa said.

Following the second round of talks, Japan agreed to allocate two megahertz bands to Motorola Inc. for its car telephone operations and three more megahertz bands if company needs additional bands to meet consumer needs in Tokyo, Ozawa said.

Explaining his talks with U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills and Deputy USTR Linn Williams in more than 40-hours of negotiations, Ozawa said the U.S. was tough and stuck with its initial demand for Japan to allocate five megahertz bands for Motorola.

While stressing the agreement was good in the context of healthy bilateral relations, Ozawa noted the way the trade dispute was solved set a "bad" example for future trade talks with the U.S.

"It was bad in that Japan conceded again to the U.S. for market opening," Ozawa said.

Citing bilateral talks last year on Japan's construction, beef and orange markets as such examples, Ozawa said Japan must voluntarily address its problems and formulate concrete policies on trade.

"Japan has to act upon such policies to cope with problems, regardless of external pressures," Ozawa said.

Ozawa added that broad reforms on Japan's systems, policies and other areas will be essential in the future.

### Firm To Adopt U.S. Firm's System To Get Aid

OW0607163889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1352 GMT  
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—The Tokyo-based mobile communication firm selected to provide both Motorola-type and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT)-type services will get government help, official sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will help the firm get a long-term, low-interest loan from the Japan Development Bank (JDB) in preparing facilities for starting the Motorola-type service.

The firm, Nippon Idou Tsushin Corp. (IDO), which has been allocated a radio frequency range of 10 megahertz, has made preparations for starting a cellular phone service, based on the NTT format, in Nagoya, central Japan, in December 1989. IDO last December started an NTT-formula mobile phone service in Tokyo's 23 wards.

Industry sources said Motorola Inc. has forced itself in. The Japanese and U.S. Governments agreed in late June in Washington that the Motorola-system service should be inaugurated in the service area of IDO. This has necessitated a major change in IDO's service project and big additional equipment investment, the sources said.

They said IDO is estimated to require an additional 10 billion yen in installing Motorola-type facilities. The ministry will use its good offices to assist in acquiring a loan from the Japan Development Bank as part of the necessary funds, the sources said.

They estimated that at least 30 base stations will have to be prepared within Tokyo. To meet increasing demand and ensure better reception, more stations will be required, the sources said.

### Defense Official Heads to U.S. for Talks

OW1107183589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT  
11 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Akira Hiyoshi, director general of the Defense Agency's Defense Policy Bureau, will visit Washington on Wednesday for preparatory working level consultations for Japan-U.S. defense chief talks slated for early August, agency officials said Tuesday.

The officials said Hiyoshi will meet July 13-14 with Paul Wolfowitz, undersecretary of defense for policy, Henry Rowen, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, and other high-ranking U.S. officials.

In his series of meetings, Hiyoshi will exchange views on bilateral defense issues to prepare for the August talks between Taku Yamazaki, director general of the Defense Agency, and Richard Cheney, U.S. defense secretary.

**Uno, DJP Leader Pak Chun-kyu Meet in Tokyo**

**Discuss PRC Situation**

*OW1107094989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], agreed on Tuesday to oppose any move to isolate China from the international community, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Pak, who paid a 15-minute courtesy call on Uno at the prime minister's official residence, urged opposition to any move to isolate China internationally if China's military crackdown on its pro-democracy movement is taken up at the July 14-16 summit meeting in Paris.

The leader of the DJP said that if China was isolated in the international community, Beijing would strengthen ties with North Korea and North Korea would assume a tougher stance.

Uno responded that China is an important neighboring country but that its military suppression of the pro-democracy movement and executions of protestors is incompatible with the values of democracy.

Uno added, however, that Japan has no intention of imposing sanctions against China and will watch developments in China.

Uno also said he will work to win a favorable assessment of the role of the newly industrialized economies (NIES) at the summit and that Japan will send Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro to Seoul after the summit to give Korean authorities a briefing.

Pak handed Uno a letter from President No Tae-u in which No expressed appreciation for Uno's efforts to improve relations between the two countries when Uno was foreign minister, the official said.

Uno said he is looking forward to seeing No when he visits Japan.

**Pak Cited on U.S. Forces in ROK**

*OW1107110389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of South Korea's ruling party said Tuesday his country is prepared to foot a greater portion of the bill to keep U.S. troops in South Korea if it will silence U.S. voices advocating a quick withdrawal.

Pak, here for meetings with Japanese leaders, made the statement to reporters at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

"We can eliminate or weaken voices for the reduction of (U.S. troops) by contributing substantially to the cost of maintenance of American forces," the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) chairman said.

Seoul already foots a portion of the bill for some 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in the country.

But Pak said calls in the U.S. Congress for immediate withdrawal do not reflect general congressional sentiments, though eventual withdrawal is possible.

A pullout at this time, however, would deprive South Korea of the "breathing space" it needs to establish democratic traditions in the country, he said. President No Tae-u, he added, is also against any policy shift regarding U.S. troops during his remaining years in office.

A bill submitted by three U.S. senators in late June calls for the removal of 10,000 U.S. troops over the next three years, citing the South's growing economic power and anti-American sentiment.

The DJP plans may consider a gradual pullout in 1992 after the completion of measures to modernize South Korea's military.

Until then, Pak said, the firepower of U.S. forces remains an important deterrent to "North Korean adventurism." Pak also said the recent turmoil in China has damped hopes that the Asian giant would help moderate North Korea.

Talk of a U.S. withdrawal combined with recent labor and leftist protests would send Pyongyang the wrong signal, he said.

Continuing demonstrations by students, most recently over the right to attend last week's international youth festival in Pyongyang, and politically-charged strikes have brought out riot troops on several occasions in past weeks.

Pak said, however, that public support for the "middle-of-the-road" policies of No is growing, and the recent turmoil merely exemplifies the frustration that was repressed during the country's authoritarian past.

Conservative elements with No's own party have criticized the South Korean president for being too soft on the demonstrators.

Pak cited wildcat strikes by laborers wanting higher wages that began with cries of "Down with No" as evidence of the politicized nature of such actions.

About 80 percent of the workforce is satisfied with wage hikes and those demanding more are already among the highest paid workers in the country, he added.

**Finance Minister on Need for Policy Coordination**  
*OW1107064189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Tuesday that policy coordination among major industrial nations will be high on the agenda at their coming economic summit to be held in Paris later this week.

Murayama told reporters after the day's cabinet meeting that the seven leading developed nations are expected to reconfirm the need to strengthen their policy coordination in the macroeconomic sphere.

But he said every country has its own background regarding macroeconomic policies, and varies in the relationship between its administration and the legislative body.

Murayama also reiterated his ministry's resolve to give taxation breaks to private banks which have recently reached a broad agreement on reducing debts owed them by Mexico.

**MITI's Kajiyama on Becoming Import 'Superpower'**  
*OW0707120589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT  
7 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 KYODO—Japan will pledge to become the world's importing superpower at the Paris summit July 14-16, International Trade and Industry Minister Seiroku Kajiyama said Friday.

Kajiyama, who is to assist Prime Minister Sosuke Uno at the annual summit of leaders of the seven leading industrial nations, said the pledge will be made by Uno to show Japan's stepped-up efforts to contribute to the world economy.

Kajiyama will leave Saturday for Europe to hold trade talks with his counterparts in Italy and Belgium before the summit.

While in Europe, Kajiyama will meet trade officials from summit participating nations and encourage their investment in Japan, he said.

It will be his first overseas trip since he became head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in early June.

Uno and U.S. President George Bush will start bilateral "structural impediment initiative" talks aimed at eliminating structural barriers to trade probably before the summit meeting, according to the trade minister.

Although the framework of such talks is yet to be worked out between Washington and Tokyo, the talks will cover Japan's distribution system and U.S. savings and investments, MITI officials said.

At the summit, Japan will also say what it can do toward environmental protection, especially with its advanced technologies.

Kajiyama also said Uno will call for the successful completion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Uno will tell the U.S. not to take any unilateral and retaliatory action based on the "super 301" clause of its 1988 trade act.

Since the U.S. identification in late May of Japan's alleged unfair trade practices in three areas—supercomputers, satellites and forest products—under the "super 301," no progress has been made toward substantial bilateral negotiations, according to a MITI official.

**Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka on Arche Summit**  
*OW1207061189 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Uno will leave Haneda Airport for Paris by special plane tomorrow morning to attend the Arche summit. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka and other officials.

Prior to his departure Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka met an NHK reporter for an interview. He said he will announce the Japanese Government's plan to recycle more than \$30 billion of its trade surplus to developing nations in the next 2 years. [video shows Mitsuzuka sitting in an unidentified room speaking]

[Begin Mitsuzuka recording] In 1987 Japan began a 3-year program to recycle \$30 billion of its trade surplus to developing countries. Another \$30 billion will be recycled in 2 years. Therefore, Japan plans to recycle a total of \$60 billion in 5 years. The Foreign Ministry hopes to recycle as much money as possible under the current program and let developing countries use it as a means of achieving development.

As for the environmental issue—I think that this will be mentioned by the prime minister—Japan is ready to spend 300 billion yen in the next 3 years to combat environmental problems. [end recording]

Commenting on the Chinese situation, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka said that Japan expresses its profound regret over the armed crackdown at Tiananmen Square and other humanitarian issues. However, he said, Japan expects China to continue pursuing reform and open policies to stabilize the situation. Therefore, Japan wants the Chinese authorities to exercise restraint but will not impose any sanctions against China. He said that he will try to seek the understanding of the European countries and the United States in this regard.

He also referred to the current situation in East Europe and said that the government intends to do more to help Poland and Hungary, where a trend for democratization is in progress, such as with the introduction of a multi-party system and free elections. He said this will be done by using the preferential tariff system to drastically lower tariff rates, promoting investments, and activating cultural exchange.

**Plans To Counter Money-Hungry Image**  
*OW1107062689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—In an effort to put to rest charges it places money matters over all else, Japan will explain to its partners at the upcoming Paris economic summit why it has chosen to forego sanctions against China, Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Tuesday.

Mitsuzuka told reporters after the morning's cabinet meeting that one of Japan's major tasks at the July 14-16 summit will counter the "extremely regrettable" images encountered among Western countries of Japan as "sneak-thieving" and pursuing a national creed of money-making as its supreme goal.

Warning that Japan's image is at stake, the foreign minister has come out strongly against Japanese business people returning to Beijing in the face of the ministry's evacuation advisory, which has yet to be lifted.

Mitsuzuka said that as a neighboring country whose relations with China go deep, Japan's policy is to support the Chinese in promoting reform and an open-door policy.

Stability in China translates into stability in the Asia-Pacific region, he added.

While there is a need for Japan to issue a call for self-restraint in regard to the "regrettable" events there, sanctions are not under consideration as a constructive option, he said.

Mitsuzuka said it is of utmost importance for Japan to correctly convey its trustworthiness to its summit partners and gain their understanding of the special circumstances confronted by Japan as a neighbor of China.

**Uno Leaves for Seven-Nation Summit in Paris**

**Forges Presummit Interview**  
*OW1107151589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno will leave for the Paris economic summit of advanced industrial nations Wednesday without extending a traditional pre-summit interview to foreign correspondents in Japan.

Uno's breaking of the tradition set by his predecessors has been attributed by the government to time constraints, but many Japanese and foreign reporters believe the desire to avoid a grilling on scandals facing the politically-weakened prime minister and his cabinet prompted Uno to duck such an interview.

The effect of the scandals, compounded by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP's] recent string of local election defeats, poses a larger question of just how well Uno is qualified and able to properly represent the world's second largest economic power at the summit, political analysts said.

"It is simply a matter of sparing time in his busy schedule," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe in explaining why there won't be an interview to foreign correspondents.

Watanabe said that while the ministry has been pressing Uno to spare time for the traditional event, "We just cannot set up a time for a press conference—that is a simple fact."

Watanabe disputed reports that Uno has in fact had plenty of time on his hands, because he has not been out campaigning for the upper house election as a prime minister would normally be at this time.

"It looks like he is pretty busy," Watanabe said. "So I just don't know why the Japanese newspapers keep reporting that he is idling and killing time. That is not exactly the case."

Asked if Uno had purposefully passed up the press conference, Watanabe replied, "(Even) if he wanted to (hold a conference), he was not able to do so. He was very much in favor."

Uno, however, met TIME magazine on Saturday and the London-based ECONOMIST on Tuesday morning, Watanabe acknowledged.

In the two interviews, which were open for spontaneous questioning, Uno responded without notes to questions on Japan's preparation for the summit, its global role, domestic reforms and domestic politics, including the prime minister's forecast on the upper house elections, Watanabe said.

No questions were broached on Uno's so-called "women problems," the spokesman said, adding, "It appears there are more important things than that which foreign countries want to ask the Japanese prime minister about."

Foreign correspondents, after hearing of the ECONOMIST interview later Tuesday afternoon, expressed dismay that Uno did not devote equal time to the press at large.

"It was difficult to arrange an open press conference," Watanabe told Japanese reporters Tuesday evening, noting that the time slots allotted to the two magazines were not suitable for a press conference.

"Among Tokyo-based foreign correspondents from Europe, there are some who are on vacation, so we could not contact them even if we tried," he added in explanation.

"Therefore we have been following a line of proceeding with individual (company) interviews," the spokesman said.

In addition to attaining a geographical balance, preference was given to those "representative" media organizations who expressed a strong desire to interview Uno, he said.

Watanabe said the ministry will make efforts to make up for the missed press conference by making Uno accessible to reporters in Europe.

#### Leaves for Paris Summit

OW1207020089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno left for Paris Wednesday to attend an annual summit of seven major industrial countries opening Friday.

Uno was accompanied by Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuoka and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama. International Trade and Industry Minister Seiroku Kajiyama, now on a European tour, will join them at the summit.

The summit, the first in a third round of seven annual meetings, will gather government heads from Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy.

It will be timed with the bicentenary of the French Revolution. Leaders of more than 30 countries, including the summit seven, are scheduled to attend a series of bicentennial ceremonies.

Uno will have bilateral meetings with several of the leaders ahead of the summit, including Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Philippine President Corazon Aquino, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Uno is scheduled to return Tuesday, five days before the upper house election in which his ruling party is facing the prospect of heavy losses.

#### Export-Import Bank President on Loans to PRC

OW0607080489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT  
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—The government-financed Export-Import Bank [Eximbank] of Japan will be prudent in extending new loans to turmoil-ridden China, other than credits already committed, its president said Thursday.

Takashi Tanaka said that the Japanese Eximbank will stave off new credit to China for the time being in due consideration of international machineries such as World Bank.

He said that Japanese loans to China outstanding was estimated at 580 billion yen at the end of Fiscal 1988 that ended last March.

He said China has been repaying without delay the loans so far extended to China after its crackdown on pro-democracy movement last month.

#### Substitution for Spokesman Remarks on PRC

OW1107141089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT  
11 Jul 89

[KYODO substitution for item run under headline "Spokesman Uses 'Condemn' in Referring to PRC" carried in 11 July East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 14]

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan appears to have hardened its rhetorical line in commenting on the recent events in China by adopting the words "condemn" and "repressive" in statements made Tuesday by a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, in a biweekly meeting with foreign correspondents, used the words officially for the first time since the June 4 massacre in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

The harsher tone is believed to be in preparation for the July 14-16 Paris economic summit of seven major industrialized nations, in which members are expected to align their basic stances in a communiqué or separate statement condemning China.

"The fundamental position of Japan is that, on the one hand, we will keep expressing our regret and condemn China for the killing and some of the actions they have committed," Watanabe said.

"At the same time, we hold the position that we should not lose sight of the long-term future directions of our policy, in which the modernization and open-door policy of China should be maintained," the spokesman said.

In addition to endorsing the term "condemn," Watanabe seemed to be directing it at the government, whereas previous Japanese statements of concern were indirect, referring only to "what happened" as a result of the government's actions.

Watanabe insisted, however, that the new phraseology is consistent with that used by the government in the past.

But only last Thursday the spokesman hinted at opposition to the verb "condemn" and told reporters that summiteers are likely to run into "semantic" difficulties in their discussions on China.

At that time he said Japan favors tailoring words and actions to serve a "long-term objective"—namely, not isolating China, jeopardizing its reform program and open-door policy, or pushing it toward further rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

"In our official statements we did not use the word condemn, that is true," Watanabe said Tuesday.

But he noted that newspapers have viewed the words chosen by the Japanese Government to describe its position on the events in China as "synonyms" for the word "condemn."

Japan on June 4 expressed only "concern" when details surrounding the "killing" were still unknown, switching the following day to "extreme regret" when they became clearer.

Japan subsequently adopted a description of the event as "(unpardonable) from a humanistic viewpoint," he said.

The spokesman paraphrased Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka as saying later in the Diet that "some of the repressive measures taken by the Chinese Government" are incompatible with Japan's democratic values. Watanabe's description of the Chinese Government's actions as "repressive" was also unprecedented.

Watanabe stuck by his opposition to the word "sanctions" in describing the "measures" taken by Japan following the Tiananmen incident, namely the suspension of high-level contacts and the "putting on hold" of economic aid.

"'Sanction' is different," Watanabe said. "'Sanction' is something we feel should be used in some different circumstances (such as when) our rights were infringed upon or laws were violated."

Japanese officials had also avoided describing the halting of economic aid to China as a "suspension," but later reluctantly characterized the move as a "de facto suspension."

Furthermore, the Foreign Ministry at first stated that the stoppage of economic assistance was decided purely out of logistical considerations and was not "politically-motivated."

But while the ministry then said a resumption of aid would be contingent on a return to "physical tranquillity," it later tacked on another vague precondition entailing China's "lending an ear to world opinion" and taking into consideration "China's relations with other countries."

Watanabe said he hopes that other summit nations will understand Japan's "long-term" position on China.

"So far, the exchange of views taking place indicates that there is not any fundamental difference on positions," he said.

#### **Chinese Trade Fair in Tokyo Postponed**

*OW1207123089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT  
12 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 12 KYODO—A Chinese trade fair that was to be held in Tokyo on July 27 has been postponed indefinitely due to concern that attendance would be minimal so soon after the recent political turmoil in China, sponsors said Wednesday.

The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said it was calling off the trade fair scheduled to be held at the cultural hall in the Sunshine City Building in Ikebukuro.

"Under the present circumstances, no major results could be expected since substantial numbers of Japanese participating firms cannot be expected," said an association spokesman.

#### **GSP Treatment for Poland Not Yet Decided**

*OW1107150189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Reports that Japan has already decided to grant Poland preferential treatment on trade tariffs are "premature," a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"We are examining various possibilities of cooperating with Poland, but we have not decided on that," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Watanabe was responding to what he said were "misleading" newspaper reports on Tuesday which said the government decided on Monday to announce at the summit its intention to include Warsaw under a Generalized System of Preference (GSP).

The GSP lowers tariffs to developing countries on certain commodities.

The spokesman said that such a measure would "require a lot of time and preparation," but added, "I'm not denying the possibility of making our intentions clear in principle rather than specific measures (in Paris)."

Japan has already extended such treatment to Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry source noted that it is a very recent development for Western countries to give special treatment to Poland and Hungary.

The two countries are at the forefront of reforms in Eastern Europe and are expected to be the main beneficiaries of major economic assistance from the West to be announced during the course of the June 14-16 Paris summit.

The source noted that for economic and political reasons Japan has maintained "traditional close relations" with Bulgaria and Romania and has thus extended them GSP status.

At one point Romania was the "star" of Japanese diplomacy in the region because of its relatively independent diplomacy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, the source said. Watanabe, speaking to Japanese reporters in an evening press conference, said that certain Eastern European countries, which have been instituting political reforms, must proceed with parallel economic reforms.

Japan is prepared to openly cooperate with them on a commercial basis, he said, adding that Japan's help cannot compensate for their own efforts.

He noted that East European countries do not meet the criteria for receiving official development assistance (ODA) as set by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

A senior ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, cautioned Western nations in going overboard in extending economic assistance to select socialist countries in Eastern Europe.

The official noted that it is not presently known how far they can go with their reforms in the face of potential resistance from more orthodox communist neighbors, including the Soviet Union.

The official warned against moves that might spur such countries toward moves in a negative direction.

**PLO Leader 'Arafat Planning Visit in August**  
*OW1107183889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), may visit Japan next month to call for Japan's support in settling Middle East conflicts, government sources said Tuesday.

The sources said 'Arafat is making plans for his second visit to Japan since 1981 and hopes to enlist Japan's support in moving the peace process forward following the hardline adopted by Israel toward the PLO earlier this month.

**Government Recognizes Sudan Revolutionary Council**  
*OW1107184389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Japanese Government decided Tuesday to recognize the Sudanese Revolutionary Council set up after a military coup last Friday, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Japanese Embassy is going to deliver to the Sudanese Foreign Ministry a verbal note expressing Japan's intention to maintain friendly relations, the officials said.

**Businessman Arrested for COCOM Violation**  
*OW0607120989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT  
6 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 6 KYODO—Hirokuni Matsuda, president of Prometron Technics Corp. in Tokyo, was arrested Thursday for allegedly exporting a rare metal to East Germany in violation of Japanese customs and foreign exchange law, police said.

Matsuda, 49, president of the rare metal processing machinery maker in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward, was suspected of having exported a COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls]-controlled hafnium to East Germany on 12 occasions since May 1980 without government permission.

In February 1987, Matsuda shipped three kilograms of hafnium, worth 1.3 million yen, by air to his company's East Berlin office without government approval and made a false report to customs, police said.

In March the same year, a company employee carried seven kilograms of hafnium out of the country in his personal luggage without going through customs procedures, they said.

Police searched the company head office for the suspected export on May 9 and questioned Matsuda since then.

They suspected several other executives of the company were also involved in the illegal export.

Hafnium, known for its ready absorption of neutrons, can be used for military purposes such as the control rod in the reactor of a nuclear-powered submarine.

The Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) regulates export of hafnium of over 60 percent purity. Hafnium the Japanese company shipped to East Germany was over 96 percent pure.

Prometron Technics, established in 1973 and staffed by 50 employees, is a leading Japanese plasma-related machinery maker exporting mainly to East Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

**Government To Double Third World Debt Aid**  
*OW1107124189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT  
 11 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The government announced Tuesday Third World debt-relief program providing more than 65 billion dollars over five years from 1987.

The new program represents an expansion of the current three-year, 30-billion-dollar fund-recycling scheme that went into effect in 1987, the Finance Ministry said in a statement.

Under the new plan, Japan will provide 23.5 billion dollars in lending through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, about 12.5 billion dollars in soft loans via the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), and approximately 29 billion dollars in disbursements to international organizations such as the World Bank, it said.

The lending via the two government-run institutions includes loans to be made in collaboration with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), said Makoto Utsumi, director-general of the ministry's International Finance Bureau.

Utsumi, briefing reporters on the new program, said it is designed to help debt-strapped Third World nations restructure their economies in line with the so-called Brady Plan.

The Brady Plan, devised by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, relies heavily on the World Bank and IMF to lend money to Third World countries to help them finance development to increase their capacity to repay hundreds of billions of dollars in debt.

Utsumi said all the funds, which include some 500 million dollars for environmental protection, will be provided in untied lending, or loans which do not require the purchases of Japanese-made goods.

The government will also undertake necessary tax-relief measures to secure the participation of Japanese commercial banks in the new plan, he said.

What nations should be helped under the new program and what kind of tax-relief steps should be taken, however, have yet to be decided, Utsumi said.

The fund-recycling plan will be proposed by Prime Minister Sosuke Uno when he attends the Paris summit meeting between July 14 and 16.

The old program was 94 percent complete on a signing basis and 47 percent on a disbursement basis, according to Utsumi.

**Announcement on Loans, Grants to Six Countries**  
*OW2806112089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT  
 28 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Japan will set a 9,696 million yen in line of credit for Paraguay to help finance its road construction project, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The loans will carry annual interest of 2.9 percent with a 30-year period of repayment.

Japan will also extend 377 million yen to Sierra Leone, 616 million yen to India, 984 million yen to Peru, 913 million yen to Western Samoa and 436 million yen to the Solomon Islands all in grant-in-aid, the Foreign Ministry said the same day.

**Loans to Indonesia**  
*OW0307102789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT  
 3 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan signed a contract Monday to extend 2 billion yen in untied loans to Indonesia as part of recycling Japan's surplus funds, totaling 30 billion dollars.

The government-financed bank offered the loan to help finance Indonesia's ninth port expansion and improvement program, government officials said.

The credit took the form of a syndicated loan with the Asian Development Bank, totaling 22.1 million dollars, to help solve the bottleneck in sea transport and enhance exports of goods other than Indonesia's traditional exports such as crude oil and liquefied natural gas.

**Mongolia**

**Batmonh, Sodnom Receive Greetings From USSR**  
*OW1207031189 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
 in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] Mongolian leaders Batmonh and Sodnom have received a message of greetings from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Council of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the National Day of the Mongolian people—the 68th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The Mongolian People's Republic is actively working for reinforcing the principle of new political thinking in the international life and actively helps the cause of strengthening security and good neighborly relations in Asia and the Pacific and normalizing the situation the world over.

The Soviet Union cherishes its traditional friendship with People's Mongolia. These relations are based on the principles of equality, independence, international mutual assistance, and the comradely care for each other's interests, says the message.

**CPC Delegation Arrives in Ulaanbaatar**  
*OW1207052689 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party has arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. The delegation is led by member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Zhu Liang.

**Batmonh Receives Stephan-Led Delegation**  
*LD1107103889 Prague CTK in English 0915 GMT  
10 Jul 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 10 (CTK correspondent)—A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by its chief and Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Miroslav Stepan was received here today by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Jambyn Batmonh expressed satisfaction with the level of present cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. He stated that the visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to Mongolia which took place in May 1988 is of great importance for its further development. He also stressed the role of contacts between the organizations of the two parties for the development of relations.

**MPR, Albania Restore Diplomatic Relations**  
*OW1007115089 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] After a long interval in the relations between Mongolia and Albania, Ambassador of Albania to Mongolia Justin Papajorgi, has presented his credentials to Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh.

At the ceremony the two men exchanged speeches. Mr Papajorgi favored the development of bilateral cooperation in the spheres of trade, culture, science and technology. Mr Batmonh said that a restoration of Mongolian-Albanian relations meets the common interests of

socialist construction. He expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries will further expand on the principles of mutual respect and equality.

**Mongolian-Lao Intergovernment Session Ends**  
*OW1207031289 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] The Mongolian-Laotian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation has ended its regular meeting in Ulaanbaatar and adopted a resolution on further developing cooperation of the two countries in this sphere.

**North Korea**

**Vice Minister Gives Briefing on Foreign Policy**  
*SK1207100089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0900 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] On the morning of 10 July, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a news conference with domestic and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture regarding the consistent foreign policy of independence, peace, and friendship implemented by the DPRK Government.

Reporters of newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in Pyongyang, foreign correspondents stationed in our country, and reporters who came to our country from many nations of the world to cover the festival, attended the news conference.

We will now report on the news conference.

[Begin recording by unidentified person] We will now begin the news conference. As the reporters from many nations of the world who are participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students have raised various questions as to the foreign policy implemented by the DPRK, Chon In-chol, vice minister of foreign affairs, will speak on the foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace implemented by the DPRK.

[Begin Chon In-chol recording] I am pleased to meet you. I also thank you for attending this news conference. I would like, first of all, to speak on the foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace implemented by the DPRK.

The DPRK is an independent and peace-loving socialist country. The government of the Republic has consistently implemented a foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace. Independence, peace, and friendship are the basic concepts maintained by the government of the Republic in its relations with other countries.

Implementing an independent foreign policy by the government of the Republic means that in its relations with other countries, the government of the Republic thoroughly defends the nation's sovereignty, respects the

sovereignty of other countries, and settles international questions independently in the interests of our people and in the interests of world people.

The government of our Republic decides all its foreign policies independently and conducts external activities according to its own judgment and views. It develops relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, does not allow any one to encroach upon the interests of our nation or interfere in its domestic affairs, and does not blindly follow what others do.

The government of our Republic evaluates and handles all questions raised in the international arena with independence as its barometer. It opposes and struggles against various phenomena of infringing upon the sovereignty of other countries. The government of the Republic opposes imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and supports the struggle of the people of many nations of the world to achieve national liberation and independence. It opposes various kinds of domination and supports the struggle of all oppressed people to achieve independence.

That the government of our Republic implements a peace-loving foreign policy proceeds from the essential demand of socialism. Peace is an essential demand of socialism. The people of the entire world unanimously oppose war and hope for peace.

It is furthermore an urgent issue for our people, who are in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and are under the constant threat of a nuclear war, to prevent war and safeguard peace. To prevent and safeguard peace, one should, first of all, tenaciously struggle against imperialism, which is the source of war. The government of the Republic is making every effort to check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to maintain peace in Korea, and to defend peace in Asia and the world.

The important issue in preventing a war and safeguarding peace at present is to suspend the nuclear arms race, to realize arms reduction, to force foreign troops stationed in other countries and their military bases to withdraw, and to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many areas of the world.

We are persistently struggling to force foreign troops of aggression and with nuclear weapons to withdraw from the Korean peninsula and other areas in Asia and to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in these areas. We are vigorously carrying out the antiwar and antinuclear peace movement in unity with peace-loving forces of the world.

The government of the Republic supports the constructive proposals of the socialist countries for relaxing international tensions, for suspending the arms race, and for realizing nuclear arms reduction, as well as their

peace-loving efforts. It also supports the struggle of governments and peoples of many nations to establish nuclear-free peace zones in many areas of the world.

We denounce the maneuvers of war and aggression perpetrated by the imperialists and their stooges in many parts of the world, including Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The reason our government of the Republic is implementing a friendly foreign policy is to develop friendly and cooperative relations with countries and peoples that advocate independence. This is to successfully carry forward the great cause of independence of each country and the great cause of the independence of mankind.

First of all, we should unite firmly with the socialist countries and cooperate with them closely. Also, in the joint anti-imperialist struggle for peace, we are strengthening solidarity with the socialist countries.

Our Republic is a member country of the Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, we will unite with all nonaligned countries. Our Republic is also working positively so that this movement can adhere to its fundamental character and so that it can fully implement its historic mission.

The important issue facing the nonaligned countries and developing countries today is to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new and fair international economic order.

To achieve this, we are working positively to promote South-South cooperation among developing countries. Our Republic plans to develop neighborly and friendly relations with capitalist countries that respect our country's sovereign rights.

The government of the Republic will also develop economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges with the capitalist countries with which it has no state relations on the principles of equality and mutual respect, and develop friendly relations with the peoples of these countries.

We are ready to improve our relations with the United States, too, if it refrains from obstructing the reunification of our country. It will also be possible for us to improve relations with Japan if it discards its hostile policy against our country and actually shows that it will not carry out maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas."

Because of the correct foreign policy which has been implemented under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, the international solidarity of our revolution was strengthened and our people's just cause for the fatherland's reunification and socialist construction is receiving more positive support and encouragement from the people of the world.

The friendly ties between our country and the various countries of the world has been deepened further, and our people have made comrades and friends wherever they go and are with the progressive people of the world wherever they are.

For the people of the world to construct a free and peaceful new world where there is no domination, subordination, aggression, or war, and to achieve the free development of each country and the common prosperity of mankind, all anti-imperialist independent forces with the socialist countries must firmly unite and struggle in the world peace-loving movement, including the international communist movement, the national liberation movement from colonialism, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Our party and the government of the Republic also in the future will thoroughly implement a foreign policy in which independence, peace, and friendship are its basic concepts. By doing so, it will guarantee Korea's peace and the great cause of independent and peaceful reunification, and contribute to establishing an equitable international order based on independence and defending world peace and security. I will end my speech. [end recording]

At the news conference there were answers given to the questions raised by foreign reporters.

Thus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a news conference with reporters regarding the consistent foreign policy of independence, peace, and friendship implemented by the DPRK Government.

**Commentary Criticizes No's 7 July Declaration**  
SK0707045489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0442 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a signed commentary on the lapse of one year since the traitor No Tae-u issued a "special declaration" on "policies of North-South relations and diplomacy for reunification."

The puppets advertised as if the "July 7 declaration" were an "epochal reunification policy" of the "Sixth Republic," but the reality shows that it is a "declaration" for split against the desire of the nation for reunification and an empty talk with no feasibility and reasonableness, says the commentary, continuing:

The South Korean military fascists on July 5 held a "party-government meeting" on "policy to the North," in which they reaffirmed what they call "three principles in North-South exchange"—while the "principle of the July 7 declaration" should be observed in "North-South relations," the "government" shall exclusively handle

the political, reunification and military affairs. "North-South exchange" shall be promoted on the principle of reciprocity and the principle of prior consent shall be observed in other matters.

What the puppets call "principle of the July 7 Declaration" is a principle for freezing the division and for "two Koreas." By declaring that the authorities should exclusively handle the affairs and the principle of prior consent should be observed, they mean that they would ban at the point of bayonet all non-governmental exchange between the North and the South, monopolise the dialogue and abuse it for confrontation and division behind the facade of "unified channel of dialogue."

The traitor No Tae-u in the "July 7 Declaration" last year said that mutual exchange between the fellow countrymen in the North and the South including politicians, businessmen, religionists, scholars and students would be actively promoted and that the door would be opened for free travel between the North and the South. He, however, is trying to punish those who put it into action on charges of "violation of the National Security Law." This shows that what they call "exchange" and "opening" are no more than an empty slogan to deceive the people and mislead public opinion. It also shows once again that the No Tae-u group is an anti-democracy, anti-nation, anti-reunification military fascist gang, a group of traitorous separatists who do not want national reconciliation, unity, dialogue and reunification.

The No Tae-u group must stop the criminal acts of making a mockery of the nation with the sacred issue of reunification, give up the crackdown on patriotic democratic forces such as the "National Council of Student Representatives" and unconditionally release the illegally arrested patriotic students and other people including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

**Assessment of Pyongyang World Youth Festival**

**Festival Promoted Solidarity**  
SK1107205589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2217 GMT 9 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 10 July editorial: "The Majestic Anti-Imperialist Voices of Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship"]

[Text] The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] which was held amid the great interest and expectation of the progressive youth, students, and people of the world, has lowered its curtain after successfully completing its work. Our party and the government of the Republic, attaching very great significance to the current festival, have made all possible efforts to guarantee its success.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, personally participated in the opening ceremony of the festival, made a historic congratulatory speech,

"Let Youth and Students Become the Forerunners of the Times," and, thus, elucidated the mission of youths in our times and the programmatic task laid before them. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech which the participants of the festival received amid great joy and emotion has become the immortal torch which brilliantly elucidates the future road of the youth movement of our times and the encouraging banner which bestows faith in certain victory, indomitable fighting spirit, and burning zeal upon the progressive youth and students of the world.

The festival, which was held from 1-8 July, was participated in by youth and student delegates of 180 countries of the world, delegates of over 60 international and regional organizations, and numerous high-ranking guests of honor and foreign friends, including heads of the state and party of many countries. Warmly congratulating the Pyongyang festival, heads of state and party and prominent political and social activists of many countries of the world, including socialist countries and nonaligned countries, sent cables and letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of our party, and participants of the festival. Indeed, the entire world unanimously rejoiced over the Pyongyang festival, regarding it as a great common felicitous event of mankind, and sincerely wished for its success.

That the festival was held in our country for the first time in Asia was the common joy of all the Korean people, regardless of whether they live in the North, the South, or overseas. The festival was participated in by numerous overseas compatriots residing in many foreign countries, including Japan and the United States. In particular, a Chondaehyop delegate participated in the festival from South Korea. This showed the burning desire of the South Korean youth, students, and people for reunification and infinitely pleased our youth, students, and people.

Not were only the opening and closing ceremonies magnificently held on a large scale in the 1 May Stadium—one of the eminent stadiums in the world—but also various kinds of political functions; various colorful cultural, art, and sports functions; seminars by theme; meetings of solidarity with youth, students, and people of countries in many regions of the world; gatherings of youth and students of all walks of life; the horse galloping toward the peaceful 21st century; and the torch march for a peaceful world devoid of nuclear weapons by youth and students from the five continents, were held during the festival. An anti-imperialist court was established and opened, and national clubs performed various colorful functions. Prior to the opening ceremony of the festival, the tower of the 13th WFYS was unveiled on Nungnado, and the parade of delegates of various countries was magnificently conducted.

Along with this, on the day of the host country, there were held in the Kim Il-song Square, to celebrate the festival, meetings of solidarity with our people, youth,

and students; friendship gatherings; the large-scale mass gymnastics display "Today's Korea"; the great performance by 5,000 people "The Song of Happiness"; and a friendship soiree.

Although the nationalities, colors of skin, and languages of the participants of the festival were different, one voice, the majestic voice of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship, resounded vigorously in all sites of the festival. The participants of the festival expressed the firm determination to struggle shoulder to shoulder to build an independent and peaceful new world devoid of domination, plundering, nuclear weapons, and war.

We extend warm congratulations that the Pyongyang festival has been successfully held under the theme, "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship," in conformity with the expectation and demands of the progressive youth, students, and people of the world. We also express deep thanks to the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee of the festival, international organizations, and the national preparatory committees, which spared no efforts to guarantee the success of the festival, and to the delegates from foreign countries who actively participated in all functions of the festival.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The WFYS is a great felicitous event of mankind which gives hope and joy to the people who love justice and peace and who treasure the future.

The Pyongyang festival, which was participated in by the largest number of countries unprecedented in the history of the festival movement, and which was held magnificently and with great variety on an unprecedentedly large scale, was not only a great political festival which further developed and enriched the tradition and experience of the festival movement in conformity with the demands of our times, but was also a significant event which strengthened friendship and solidarity among the progressive youth and students of the world and which vigorously inspired their struggle to build a new peaceful and prosperous world.

Indeed, the Pyongyang festival was a proud stage of youth and students of the era of independence in which the united might of youth and students of the world was demonstrated and in which their youthful wisdom and honor were displayed. It was also a great felicitous event which gave a great and incomparable joy and hope to all people in this planet who, as the masters of the world and as the masters of their own destinies, are creating a new independent world in which the people of all countries alike develop and prosper without aggression, war, domination, and plundering.

Today, mankind is living in a majestic era of history which is creating a new world of independence, peace, and friendship after having liquidated the old world of aggression, war, domination, and subjugation which imposed incalculable misfortune and sufferings upon the people of the world.

The heavy but honorable duty to advance, standing at the head of the vigorous struggle of mankind to build a free and peaceful new world, has been assigned precisely to youth and students, the forerunners of the times and the masters of the future. Because they have deeply realized such duty and responsibility, the delegates to the festival from the countries of the world brought to justice and sternly punished reactionaries of history, including the imperialists, colonialists, racists, and Zionists, who have accelerated arms expansion and the arms race and perpetrated aggression, intervention, domination and plundering of other countries. They bitterly made accusations of the crimes of the imperialists and their stooges who, while continuously seeking the policy of force, and going against the trend of detente, have perpetrated fascism and terror, perpetrating the policy of aggression and intervention all over the world. Thus, the festival demonstrated the firm will of the progressive youth and students to find genuine value of life and to glorify their youthful ideal in the sacred struggle for peace and progress of mankind.

The Pyongyang festival was not only a great political stage on which the great outcry against imperialism, for independence, against war, and for peace echoed all over the world, but was also the stage of friendship and unity which demonstrated to the world solidarity of youth and students in their struggle to build a new independent and peaceful world.

The enthusiastic cheers extended to delegates from different countries in the opening and closing ceremonies; the active support for and encouragement of the people's just struggle against the imperialists' aggression and for independence shown in various solidarity rallies and gathering meetings; the untiringly held soirees of culture; and the people's laughing bursts in the sites of sports events and entertainment functions were indeed beautiful pictures which showed the unanimous desire of youth and students to struggle, firmly uniting under the lofty ideal of the festival.

In particular, the voices of solidarity with our people's just cause burst out in the festival. The very fact that the current festival, which has unfolded a brilliant chapter in the history of the festival movement, was held in our country, constitutes an expression of the strong solidarity with our people, youth, and students, who are struggling for the country's peace and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Shouting the slogan "Korea is one," the participants of the festival revealed and condemned the unwarrantedness of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and strongly called for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. They also enthusiastically supported and welcomed the most reasonable proposal put forward by our party and the government of the Republic for reunifying the country by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

These voices of solidarity that burst out in the arenas of the festival were an iron hammer hit on the heads of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who have been clinging to the maneuvers for division and war. These voices were also a great encouragement for the Korean people who are vigorously struggling for the country's peace and its independent and peaceful reunification. The festival clearly showed once again that supporting our people's just cause has become an irresistible international trend of our times.

We extend deep thanks to delegates of many countries of the world for their having extended, through the arenas of the festival, mighty solidarity with our people's just cause to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee a solid peace there, to link the severed blood vessels of the nation, and, thus, to reunify the country. At the same time we also firmly believe that the progressive youth, students, and people of the world will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage our cause of national reunification.

Youth and students in our country will always cherish deep in their hearts the ideal of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship, and will actively struggle to consolidate and develop the success of the festival and to perform the lofty responsibility that they have been assigned before the times and history. Thus, they will vigorously advance toward the peaceful 21st century by firmly uniting with the progressive youth and students of the world.

The Pyongyang festival has ended. However, the beacon of the festival, which symbolizes the hope, zeal, and fighting spirit of youth and students of our times, will remain as the eternal torch which will elucidate the future path of our youth and students who are advancing, holding aloft the banner of the anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship.

**World's People Watch Festival**  
SK1107153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1512 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which opened in Pyongyang with pomp and splendor with the participation of youth and student delegates from 180 countries of the five continents and delegates of more than 60 international and regional organisations under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!" amid the great interest of the world youth, students and people closed after successfully concluding its programmes.

Over 4,000 million people [as received] of 150 odd countries of the five continents televiewed the Pyongyang festival, which was a great event in the history of the WFYS movement, during its eight days.

The international radio and television broadcasting organisation relayed by satellite the news of the festival in an international common program every day for 45 minutes and the vidfilm shooting teams of many countries their own video tapes for one or two hours and for six or seven hours at maximum in 30-minute special programs every day in the whole period of the 13th WFYS.

Socialist countries including the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Mongolia and such countries and regions as Japan, Hong Kong, Ghana and Peru relayed by satellite the opening function of the historical Pyongyang festival directly from the May Day Stadium, so that it could be telecast nearly in all countries of the world.

The televisions of Ethiopia, Japan, Hong Kong, West Germany, Britain, France, the United States and other Asian, African, European and Latin American countries and regions relayed live or prerecorded programmes of the Pyongyang festival in the "golden hour" which draws largest audience.

The Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, Ethiopia and many other countries relayed by satellite the grand closing function of the festival on July 8.

Televisions of many countries conveyed the news of the festival with the sight of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung delivering a speech of congratulations at the opening ceremony of the 13th WFYS on the screen.

The GDR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Japan and various other countries reported about the festival for many hours on July 7.

The Cuban television telecast news about the festival twice that day, showing scenes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung visiting the Cuba club and meeting and conversing with members of the delegation.

The Japanese Asahi TV and NHK aired the Korean song "The Dear Leader is Always With Us," while telecasting news of the Pyongyang festival.

The CBS of the United States telecast the whole course of the opening and closing functions of the festival through its branch offices in different countries of the world.

The Peruvian state TV gave a mikeside account of the opening of the Pyongyang festival from 19:00 to 21:00 when the largest audience watch the television, and telecast the opening function of the festival again on July 2 at the unanimous request of the viewers in the capital city of Lima.

The 13th WFYS which recorded a most brilliant chapter in the more than 40 year long history of the festival movement drew such a great number of viewers ever known in history. This is a striking demonstration of the great expectations and interest of the world youth and students and people in the Pyongyang festival, a great common auspicious event of mankind.

Indeed, the Pyongyang festival was a grand common festival of mankind during which peoples all over the world breathed together with Pyongyang before the TV sets with special interest, raising cheers and expressing admiration.

**Foreign Media Praise 'Great Event'**  
SK1207045489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0406 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang festival held on the biggest scale ever in the history of the festival has evoked widespread repercussions upon mass media and broad public circles of many countries.

The Austrian paper WIENER ZEITUNG July 4 said:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students which opened in Pyongyang surpasses by far the September 1988 "Seoul Olympics" in all aspects.

Its opening function was participated in by youth and student delegations from the greatest number of countries ever known in history, delegations and delegates of international and regional organizations and many other foreign guests and Koreans overseas.

The West German paper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG July 3 in an article entitled "The World Festival of Youth and Students in North Korea" said:

The opening ceremony of the 13th WFYS held in Pyongyang was so wonderful that it defied comparison with the "Seoul Olympics."

It was an impressive mass function showing unimaginable precision and gracefulness.

Youth and student delegates from nearly 180 countries participating in the festival, it surpassed by far the "Seoul Olympics" also in the number of the countries.

A department director of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry said:

The Pyongyang festival is an excellent one completely distinct from all the preceding festivals.

Inexhaustible, indeed, is the strength of the Korean people.

The secretary general of the Peruvian Traditional Medicine and Acupuncture and Moxacautery Society said:

I was overwhelmed with emotion and joy watching the opening function of the festival with mysterious scenes changing fast. The Korean people spread world-startling grand artistic scenes before the participants in the festival.

Indeed, the Pyongyang festival is a great event of the world.

Such functions admired by the world can be created only by the disciplined and conscious Korean people.

I express warm thanks to the great President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the preparation of this wonderful festival.

**Meeting With Nicaraguan Soldiers**  
SK1107105189 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1006 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—A meeting of young soldiers of Korea and Nicaragua was held here on July 10.

Present there were young soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the director of the Political Department of the Defence Ministry of Nicaragua and Nicaraguan young soldiers who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The speakers proudly spoke of the particular relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and youths of the two countries forged by President Kim Il-song and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Saying that Korea and Nicaragua are class brothers standing at the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle, they expressed firm determination to make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship between the young soldiers of the two countries.

The attendants deepened feelings of friendship and solidarity, singing and dancing together.

**Pakistani Teacher Praises Leaders**  
SK1207050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0412 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—Through the opening ceremony of the festival I saw an organized and disciplined people, a people with resourcefulness, generosity and talent, firmly united as one. Indeed, respected President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have brought up the Korean people as a great nation.

Rashid Abid Nizam, director of the Ali Ali Higher School in Karachi, Pakistan, and teacher in charge of the "Kim Chong-il Class" at this school, who participated in the Pyongyang festival as a guest of honor said this in an interview with a KCNA reporter.

Such a man as the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il can be found only once in a century, she said, and went on:

Utterly fascinated by the personalities of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and with deep love and reverence for them, I had the "Kim Chong-il Class" instituted at our school.

I want to rear pupils as good men with such traits as the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wants them to be. This is my wish.

Though only one girl student came from South Korea, risking her life, to participate in the Pyongyang festival, it shows how deeply the young generation and people in South Korea revere the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, she stressed.

**Continued Coverage of Coed Yim's Pyongyang Visit**

**Yim Su-Kyong Tours Universities**  
SK1207000689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
2237 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, visited various places of Pyongyang today.

She visited Kim Chaek University of Technology in the afternoon.

Teachers and students of the university including Prof. and Dr. Kim Kyong-hwan, president of the university who is an observer to talks between representatives of six organizations from the North and the South, warmly welcomed the envoy of the one million students under Chondaehyop who made a long detour across the death line.

She saw round the electronic engineering hall, the remote-controlled flexible manufacturing system hall, the automation hall where robots, numerically-controlled machine tools and the like are installed, and other exhibition halls and faculties of the university.

When she called at the class of the mechanical engineering faculty which registered Han Yong-hyon a South Korean student who fell while fighting for independence, democracy and reunification of the country, as its honorary student, Yim manifested her will to live up to the priceless intention and spirit of the martyr together with the students here.

Speaking before the more than 10,000 teachers and students who gathered at the university campus and enthusiastically raised cheers "National reunification" and "Chondaehyop, Yim Su-kyong," she said she could

have such an emotion-charged meeting with them because the students in the North and the South vigorously struggled together for national reunification.

Noting that although they met on a small scale today, the day will surely come when the students and fellow countrymen in the North and the South meet, she stressed:

The hopeful cause of reunification will surely be accomplished as long as each other's desire for reunification remains alive.

She called for daringly carrying into practice the resolutions clarified in the July 7 North-South joint declaration of youth and students to bring earlier the very day.

She also visited Pyongyang University of Dramaturgy and Cinematics and the Pyongyang metro.

#### **Yim's Letter to Parents Cited**

SK1207105789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1034 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—HANGYORE SIN-MUN July 1 introduced the letter left by delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) Yim Su-kyong for her parents why she was departing South Korea on June 21 to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS].

The letter was conveyed to her family through "Chondaehyop".

Yim Su-kyong said in her letter that she, a daughter of her mother and father, is not in any way a criminal.

As the North and the South of the peninsula are both the motherland which must become one under all circumstances, I love both of them, she stressed.

Saying she might suffer pains at the hand of the traitor No Tae-u, she wrote:

Even in that case, I will fight against them openly and squarely as always.

The history will surely contain them and the hopeful future is ours.

Mother who wanted me to be a journalist and father who wanted me to be a writer, I am now not a daughter only of a mother and father.

I am going to be a proud daughter of one motherland.

Encourage me and be proud of me taking other path than you, mother and father, willed. You will understand me some day. I feel pain at heart, but I never regret.

I have reached this day, recalling the smile of mother and father with which you greeted me when I came back home late at night, sooted all over with tear gas at the time when the June 1987 resistance continued.

Saying the time of her departure from her parents was drawing near, she wrote that she, their youngest daughter, will surely return to their bosom.

#### **South's Reaction to Visit Decried**

SK0407045889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0424 GMT 4 Jul 89

[“Traitor's Sword-Brandishing Against Patriotism”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today denounces the No Tae-u group for launching more vicious anti-communist fascist offensive after Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), participated in the Pyongyang festival.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The puppet prosecution branded Chondaehyop and its preparatory committee for the festival as an "organisation benefiting the enemy" to arrest Chondaehyop chairman Yim Chong-sok, chairman of the preparatory committee for the festival Chon Mun-hwan and the chairman of each university preparatory committee for the festival by invoking the "National Security Law."

It is entirely just that Chondaehyop in South Korea sent a delegate as the participation of many youth and students in the festival was blocked by the authorities; it is a proud and heroic action which deserves the acclamation of the whole nation that delegate Yim Su-kyong has come to Pyongyang, breaking through the death line with the sole desire to pool the strength of young people in the North and the South and contribute to the reunification of the country.

But the No Tae-u group itself committed an unpardonable crime against the nation and is rather suppressing by force the organisation of students and its members who aspire after national reconciliation, unity and reunification. This is a violent act of the dictator who seized power and an outrageous act like a thief crying "stop thief."

By launching a wholesale suppression of Chondaehyop which sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival, the No Tae-u group revealed once again that it is the anti-reunification splittist forces and a gang of traitors to the nation.

The action of the No Tae-u group gives a hint that it is scheming to arrest cadres of Chondaehyop who have ardent patriotism and strong sense of justice, disintegrate Chondaehyop and, furthermore, dissolve it by

force so as to stamp out the movement for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea. This is, in essence, an unpardonable criminal act to keep the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea, freeze the division of the country and maintain the military fascist dictatorial "government."

**University Presidents Denounce South's 'Crackdown'**  
SK0407105989 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1023 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)—Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University, and Kim Kyong-wan, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology, separately issued statements to the press and denounced the South Korean fascist clique for running amuck in a reckless crackdown upon the students who have praised and sympathized with the chuche idea and published and disseminated books introducing the idea.

The president of Kim Il-song University noted in his statement that the South Korean authorities set a month around the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] being held in Pyongyang as a "period of special control" and are intensifying an overall crackdown upon students praising the chuche idea, and said:

It is an anachronistic rash act of the South Korean military fascists trying to check with violence the study of the chuche idea and its dissemination by patriotic students.

The South Korean military fascists must stop at once the suppression of students studying the chuche idea, the guiding idea of our era, and advertising and disseminating the idea, and unconditionally release the arrested youth, students and people at once.

The president of Kim Chaek University of Technology pointed out in his statement that the South Korean puppets alleged the dissemination of the chuche idea as one "manipulated" by someone, and continued:

For progressive youth and students of South Korea to espouse the chuche idea and broadly advertise the idea is not an act manipulated by any "backstage force" but a conscious conduct prompted by their own determination to set right the social reality of South Korea where human dignity and national sovereignty are ruthlessly trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

I express the conviction that professors and students of South Korea will check the criminal act of the fascist clique in rejecting the progressive ideas and stamping out even freedom of learning, and positively support their disciples and fellow students in their just patriotic struggle for campus freedom, independence, democracy and reunification and valiantly join them.

**CPRF Denounces South's Arrest of So Kyong-won**  
SK0807045789 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0438 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a statement today denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique for trying to penalize by invoking the fascist law So Kyong-won, a national assemblyman from the Party for Peace and Democracy, who had been to Pyongyang to find together the way of national reconciliation, unity and peaceful reunification.

Recalling that the South Korean "Security Planning Board" at dawn on June 27 hurriedly arrested So Kyong-won who visited Pyongyang in August last year on charges of "escape, smuggling and meeting" of the notorious "National Security Law," and now intends to fabricate a "spy case" by distorting facts as if his visit to Pyongyang was made as a result of the North's "political operation," the statement says:

Considering that the South Korean authorities' reckless suppressive attempts to penalize by dint of the fascist law an opposition politician who had visited Pyongyang to explore together the way of achieving national reconciliation, unity and peaceful reunification are anti-national, anti-reunification moves to hinder national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and peaceful reunification of the country, the CPRF vehemently denounces it.

The visit to Pyongyang by Assemblyman So Kyong-won was a righteous one that could be incriminated on no account.

As a national assemblyman elected by the people, he visited Pyongyang right after the South Korean person in authority last year published the "July 7 Declaration" which said the visit to the northern half of Korea by politicians, economists, religionists, scholars, students and others would be allowed within the "framework of North-South exchange."

Moreover, the time he visited Pyongyang was a period when parliamentarians of the North and the South met at Panmunjom for talks to resolve the question of reunification as well as problems of guaranteeing peace in the country, and he met and had a dialogue with our politicians in the same capacity of a parliamentarian.

This goes to prove that his visit to Pyongyang cannot be regarded as a breach of law.

The South Korean authorities, however, arrested and intend to penalize him by charging him with the Pyongyang visit. This means that they totally deny the "July 7 declaration" by themselves and block North-South contact and dialogue.

As far as his activities during the visit are concerned, there is nothing except that he had an audience with the great leader President Kim Il-song and met with our official concerned to discuss the question of peaceful reunification, a matter of concern.

It is the height of sarcasm for the South Korean authorities to loudly cry that he had been used for some "political operation" and caught in a "trap" while in Pyongyang.

If National Assemblyman So Kyong-won visited Pyongyang for a short while during his foreign tour without the South Korean authorities' knowledge, it only proves that the existing ruling system built by the South Korean authorities themselves is the most barbarous fascist suppressive system and a system infringing upon human rights under which no one can travel the northern half of Korea freely nor can come into contact with people in the North without anxiety.

If the South Korean authorities try to put the charge of being a spy on National Assemblyman So Kyong-won, taking issue with the fact that he did not open his Pyongyang visit to public, we cannot but ask why the South Korean authorities arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who opened his Pyongyang visit to public and travelled publicly from the beginning and accused him of spy.

If the case of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and assemblyman So Kyong-won is the point at issue and "charge of being spies" brought against them, not a few people are liable to be incriminated and punished in South Korea, from "ministers" and "vice-ministers" who had contact and dialogue with us.

The South Korean authorities themselves may not deny this.

They have been keeping mum about So Kyong-won's visit to Pyongyang although they had knew about it already before and they are now suddenly kicking up a dust as if they knew it for the first time. It is also a matter we cannot pass over.

Even according to reports from South Korean press media, the South Korean authorities have known the fact from long ago. But they have not made it public and kept mum about it. Lurking behind it was another sinister attempt.

In covering up the fact, the South Korean rulers planned to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people focussed on Pyongyang at a time when the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is at hand and justify their suppression of youth and students and patriotic people branding them as the "leftist violent revolutionary forces" and furthermore, use it as a kind of "shocking case" at a time when they should urgently bridge over the worsening internal crisis.

The South Korean authorities are taking issue with us in connection with the Pyongyang visit of national assemblyman So Kyong-won, claiming that appearances are deceptive and we have a "dual approach to dialogue". This is a rigmarole of those who fear and avoid non-governmental dialogue.

We truly want reunification. That is why we consistently assert that North-South dialogue should be held either between authorities or on the non-government level in conformity with the nation-wide character of the solution to the reunification question.

Proceeding from this stand, we met with national assemblyman So Kyong-won and consulted with him about the peaceful reunification question. How can it be a manifestation of deceptive appearances and of dual approach to dialogue?

As a matter of fact, those who have deceptive and dual approach to dialogue are none other than the South Korean authorities who are paying lip-service to dialogue and reunification, while, in actuality, avoiding dialogue for reunification and persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

The schemings of the South Korean authorities to arrest and punish national assemblyman So Kyong-won are criminal acts against the nation and reunification, which can never be justified.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in dialogue and reunification, they should not incriminate and persecute national assemblyman So Kyong-won who had gone back after consulting the peaceful reunification question with us in Pyongyang, but pay high tribute to him for his righteous act.

The CPRF thinks that the South Korean authorities will realise how dearly they have to pay for what they go against the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification and brutally crack down upon South Korean figures of all strata who went back after their visit to Pyongyang.

If the South Korean authorities are interested in dialogue and value peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they must stop at once branding reunification and democratic forces as the "leftist violent revolutionary forces" under the pretext of the Pyongyang visit of democratic figures and suppressing them, abrogate the "National Security Law" barring reunification and unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested students and democrats including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and National Assemblyman So Kyong-won.

If the South Korean authorities continue arresting and investigating the national assemblyman, ignoring our warnings and intensify anti-communist confrontation row, it will show that they have no intention to sit together with us for reunification dialogue.

We will follow the approach of the South Korean authorities.

**Progress of South's Rev Mun Ik-hwan Trial Viewed**  
*SK1207044089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0403 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique staged the second trial of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on July 10, challenging the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the broad public opinion of the world for the release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, according to a report.

In his statement at the trial, Yu Won-ho pleaded for the justice of his act in accompanying Rev. Mun in the visit to the northern half of the country and said he visited the North to discuss ways of accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

His well-founded statement evoked a loud applause from the audience.

Much upset by this, the puppet clique banned the handclapping of the audience and walked off the son of Rev. Mun and an old woman who belongs to the Council of the Families' Movement for Practising Democracy.

The fascist clique was compelled to postpone the trial till July 24 in face of the staunch protest by the audience.

**Journal Hails 'Most Advanced' Socialist System**  
*SK1107110889 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean*  
*No 4 Apr 89 pp 23-29*

[Article by Kim Pok-sin: "The Socialist System in Our Country Provided by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Most Advanced Socialist System With Indomitable Vitality"]

[Text] Socialism is an advanced social system that emerged in the stage of history by denying the outdated exploiting system and embodying the independent demands of the working class and working masses.

Today socialism is fully demonstrating its superiority and indomitable vitality after firmly taking root in our country.

The socialist system in our country is a precious revolutionary gain provided by the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the building of socialism and communism as the program of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first communist revolutionary organization, and achieved the historic cause of national liberation through the bloody struggle against the Japanese imperialists over a long time under the banner of the union. By resolving in a unique manner the difficult and complicated tasks of the anti-imperialist

and anti-feudalist democratic revolution and socialist revolution, he established a most superior and vivid socialist system on this land. This is one of the most brilliant achievements made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

With the most superior and vivid socialist system firmly established in our country, our nation entered a new road of great prosperity and development and our people became the proud people who enjoy an independent and creative life by throwing off the yoke of exploitation and repression, which have persisted over generations.

Today our people are freely enjoying a happy life without envy of others in the "exemplary country of socialism," the earthly paradise provided by the great leader and led by our party.

It is a most glorious and rewarding work for our party and people to further demonstrate the superiority and indomitable vitality of socialist system in our country, which truly ensures an independent and creative life for the people. We should further demonstrate the indomitable vitality of the socialist system in our country by smashing the vicious anti-socialist maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries, thus safeguarding the revolutionary banner of socialism to the end.

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The socialist system in our country, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, is the most advanced socialist system with indomitable vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The brilliant successes attained in all domains of politics, economy, and culture since the socialist revolution in our country won the victory clearly proved the superiority and indomitable vitality of socialist system in our country. (From Kim Il-song Collection; p 596, Vol No 27)

The socialist system is the basic condition for pioneering the destiny of the masses and for their rewarding life.

Only when the working popular masses, including the working class, establish the socialist system and invariably safeguard its banner, can they successfully pioneer their destinies and brilliantly achieve their lofty ideals for a rewarding and happy life.

What is important in constantly strengthening and developing the socialist system by upholding the revolutionary banner of socialism is to have a firm conviction in the indomitable vitality of socialism. Only when one has a firm conviction of the essential superiority and indomitable vitality of socialism, can he defend the revolutionary banner of socialism without the slightest

degree of wavering and hesitation, even if the enemy's anti-socialist maneuvers are deepened and difficulties are laid before the revolution.

Today our party and people are vigorously waging the struggle for the complete victory of socialism with firm faith by highly upholding the revolutionary banner of socialism even amid the complicated and difficult situation. This is closely related to the fact that the socialist system in our country is the most advanced socialist system with indomitable vitality.

That the socialist system in our country is the most advanced socialist country with indomitable vitality has been clearly proven by practical historic events that made progress even amid difficult situations.

The practical historic course in the development of society is the most accurate standard showing the superiority and vitality of socialist system. Whether or not the socialist system can be rapidly developed by overcoming trial and difficulties laid on the road of advancement depends on whether or not such a socialist system has vitality.

The practical historic course in which the socialist system of our country has developed was a course full of complicated trials and difficulties.

Our people carried out the socialist revolution on the vacant land without a brick because of the war, while waging the struggle to renovate in a revolutionary way the remnants of outdated ideas and culture that had persisted and accumulated for several thousand years. Immediately after this, our people carried out the struggle for socialist construction.

Furthermore, our people's struggle to build socialism under the circumstances in which we have been directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reactionaries, accompanied a fierce class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad. Forcibly occupying half of our fatherland, the U.S. imperialists are constantly perpetrating aggressive military provocation maneuvers in the air, on land, and in the seas in order to eradicate the socialist system in our country. They have never suspended their ideological and cultural infiltration. In this situation, our people had to carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction after taking over an outdated economy and culture. Therefore, we were unable to freely concentrate our strength on economic construction from the outset. We had to pay great attention to defense construction to protect socialist gains from the enemy's attack and to the cause of national reunification.

Under difficult circumstances, our party and people won the historic victory in reforming the political, ideological, and cultural life according to the independent demand of the popular masses by strengthening and developing the socialist system in our country. We

created a miracle by accomplishing the historic cause of industrialization, which other people completed in as long as one century, only in a short period of 14 years. In the seventies and eighties, our revolution vigorously advanced at a high stage of remodelling the entire society on the chuche idea. As a result, a great revolutionary turning point was effected in the ideological and spiritual traits of our people, and a mighty economic foundation was firmly realized showing the vitality of the socialist system in our country. Thus, numerous monumental creations have been built in our country. Today, our revolution has reached a high stage, which is approaching a turning point for the complete victory of socialism, while vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy.

During a short historical period of only 30 years after its establishment was declared, the socialist system of our country achieved political, economic, and scientific and technological progress, which is difficult to attain under the capitalist system even if hundreds of years pass, while overcoming complicated ordeals and difficulties.

The practice of socialist construction, in which the economic, cultural, and other fields of social life have developed at a high speed, while tiding over piled-up difficulties and ordeals, is clear proof of the superiority and invincible vitality of our country's socialist system.

The fact that our country's socialist system is the most advanced one with invincible vitality is also shown by our people's independent and creative life.

The vitality and superiority of the socialist system are graphically manifested by the manner in which the independence of the popular masses, the main force of history and social development, is guaranteed.

Since a social system exists for men and should serve them, its vitality and superiority should be evaluated on the basis of their independent and creative life.

Our country's socialist system, in which the popular working masses are the masters of everything, is the most superior and vital system that genuinely ensures them an independent and creative life.

The value and happiness of the life of social men lie in carrying out the revolution while enjoying a true political life. Our political life is an organizational and ideological life to defend the status of being the masters of the state and society and to play our role as masters. Under the socialist system of our country, all people who belong to social and political organizations are leading their organizational and ideological life and fully exercising their independent rights as masters. All people are sharing the fate of life and death with each other, helping and leading each other with an invaluable social and political life. This is the trait of their political life under the socialist system of our country.

Men demand that they be free politically and live happily, enjoying an affluent material life and abundant spiritual life.

The socialist system of our country smoothly meets the demands of the people's material and cultural lives. Totally assuming responsibility for and taking care of the people's material and cultural life are the supreme principle of state activities under the socialist system of our country. The socialist system of our country fully guarantees the people the right to work, the right to learn, the right to medical treatment, and other rights and equally provides them with food, clothing, housing, and other requirements for material life and civilized spiritual and cultural life. Today, everyone in our country is genuinely enjoying a balanced and happy material and cultural life. For this, no beggar is found wandering about in our country.

Particularly through excellent communist policies, our country's socialist system fully ensures the people a happy life. Today, our people are enjoying with pleasure and hope an independent and creative life to their hearts' content with nothing to worry about in a "country of learning," where everyone can learn free of charge what he wants to learn, in a "country of long life without any disease," where everyone has good medical care and receives medical treatment, recuperation, and repose free of charge, and in a country without any tax. As a matter of fact, our country's socialist system is a paradise on earth, which our people have yearned for for generations.

In the capitalist society, however, the gap between the rich and the poor has reached an extreme; the physical and spiritual life of people has been crippled as a result of a misshaped material life; their spiritual and cultural lives have been corrupt; and the lifestyle of the law of the jungle has spread widely. Therefore, the genuine life of human beings is inconceivable in the capitalist society.

More powerful evidence showing that our country's socialist system is a social system with invincible vitality is that it fully ensures the people an independent and creative life.

In addition, the fact that our country's socialist system is the most advanced one with unbreakable vitality is clearly confirmed by realities in which all people are victoriously pioneering the bright future of the revolution in firm unity around the party and the people as a single social and political body.

Whether a social system is of vitality or not is also importantly manifested by whether reliable revolutionary forces capable of pioneering the future of the revolution have been firmly secured. The vitality of a social system is the force with which society develops. How mighty this force is depends on how solidly the popular masses constituting society are united and cohered and on how firmly the material basis is laid.

Under the socialist system of our country, everyone is firmly united in a single social and political body which is centered at the leader, and which is under the party's leadership. This is the basic source of the vitality and bright future of our social system.

The unity and cohesion of our people, which are based on the immortal chuche idea and the loftiest revolutionary faith and obligation, constitute a single organic body and monolithic body which nothing can break.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor, who by creating the immortal chuche idea has given the spirit of national independence and the loftiest social and political life to our people who suffered from all types of maltreatment and contempt as the colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists in the past, and the parent who has provided them with a rewarding life and happiness.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of our party and people, who is leading our people along the single road of chuche, and a benevolent teacher who see to it that they can make their lofty political life shine endlessly.

Our people are firmly united around the party and the leader, deeply recognizing it as their revolutionary faith and obligation that loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who ensures them a genuine life and happiness and leads them to a shining future, is a demand of the loftiest life and the most conscientious and moral act.

Today, our party members and workers are staunchly struggling with firm faith in being endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, upholding respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution and their parent and absolutely trusting him and calling our party a motherly party.

The material basis of the solidity and shining future of our country's socialist system is the firm self-reliant national economy. Relying on the mighty self-reliant economy, which has developed in a multifaceted way and which is operated by our own resources, modern technology, and national cadres, the socialist system of our country is victoriously pioneering the future of the revolution without being shaken at all by any economic crisis.

Indeed, our country's socialist system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most advanced social system with invincible vitality, which has enabled our people to overcome grim ordeals and powerfully advance the revolution and construction in firm unity around the party and the leader and which has genuinely guaranteed the people an independent and creative life.

The socialist system of our country is displaying its pride as the most advanced social system with invincible vitality. This is a shining outcome of the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Il-song, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has noted: "By advancing along the path illuminated by the great leader, our party has successfully constructed socialism without any deviation and has given full play to the superiority of the socialist system." ("Let Us Powerfully March Along the Path of Socialism and Communism, Upholding the Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a booklet, p 27)

The superiority and vitality of the socialist system is fully demonstrated only under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The question concerning the superiority and vitality of the socialist system is not connected only with the system itself. It is closely linked to the material and technological basis of the society, particularly to the social, cultural, political, and ideological level of the popular masses. This is a basic factor of social development. The material and technological basis of society and the social, cultural, and political level of the popular masses entirely depend on the leadership of the party and the leader. The leader presents revolutionary ideas and theories, which constitute a basis of the development of the socialist society, most correctly delineates all problems of principle in managing and operating the socialist society, and organizes and mobilizes the masses to solve them by awakening them.

What is, above all, important in the leadership of the party and the leader, to give full play to the invincible vitality of our country's socialist system, is the presentation of original ideas and theories on the development and consummation of the socialist society and the shining embodiment of them.

The consolidation and development of the socialist system presupposes the creation of ideas and theories that illuminate its future path. The course of the development of a newly emerged socialist system is not smooth and demands that many ideological and theoretical problems be explained in a creative way. This historic task, whose fulfillment had been awaited, was profoundly explained by our party in conformity with the demands of the times and has been brilliantly embodied in practicing socialist construction.

On the basis of the immortal chuche idea, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has originally advanced the ideological theory on the attainment of the two goals—the construction of socialism and communism—and the ideological theory on the three revolutions, thus perfectly explaining the basic strategic aim of communist construction and a way for realizing it in a scientific manner. Furthermore, he has comprehensively

consummated chuche-oriented theories on socialist and communist construction in numerous classical works, such as "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and "Let Us Consummate the Cause of Socialism and Communism to the End, Upholding the Chuche-Oriented Banner."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's scientific declaration of the ideological theory on the attainment of the two goals—the construction of socialism and communism—the ideological theory on the three revolutions, and other ideological theories on socialist and communist construction, is a great imperishable ideological and theoretical achievement in constantly enhancing the might and vitality of the socialist system by continuing the revolution after the socialist system is established and in consummating the communist cause. Thanks to this immortal ideological and theoretical banner which illuminates the future path of advance, the socialist system of our country has been able to victoriously pioneer the untrodden road to socialism and communism, unreservedly displaying its vitality.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's theories on socialist and communist construction with new assets, has elaborated the nature of the socialist system and its superiority and vitality on the basis of the chuche idea, and has energetically led the entire party and all people to the struggle to strengthen the might of socialism.

Profoundly explaining the nature and superiority of the socialist system is one of the basic problems in giving unreserved play to its invincible vitality and in endlessly defending the revolutionary banner of socialism.

On the basis of man, the master of society, our party has profoundly expounded the nature of the social system, the inevitability of its development, and the superiority of the socialist system, and has delineated a basic way for giving play to its might and vitality for the first time in history.

As a result of our party's profound explanation of the nature of society and the superiority and vitality of the socialist system, our people have been able to powerfully struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause with the conviction of the socialist and communist cause, smashing the antisocialist maneuvers of imperialists and reactionaries.

It is because ideological theories on socialist and communist construction have been created and brilliantly embodied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party that the invincible vitality of our country's socialist system has been unreservedly displayed.

What is also important in the leadership of the party and the leader to give play to the superiority and invincible vitality of our country's socialist system is that they have led our people always to adhere to a firm working class-minded stand and principle.

Managing and operating a socialist society with a thorough revolutionary stand and principle are a basic guarantee for giving unreserved play to the invincible vitality of the socialist system.

Our party's revolutionary stance in socialist and communist construction is the stand of trying to endlessly wage a revolutionary struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses under the banner of the chuche idea.

The course of socialist and communist construction to realize the independence of the popular masses is not a smooth path, but an arduous course in which grim difficulties and ordeals should be surmounted. When we waver in the face of difficulties lying in the course of the advance of the revolution, or when we hesitate before the enemy's counterrevolutionary offensives, we cannot continue the revolution, nor can we give full play to the invincible vitality of socialism.

Our party has always adhered to a firm chuche-oriented stand. Furthermore, it has never retreated even an inch under whatever difficult circumstances.

Our party's chuche-oriented stance is embodied in the revolutionary principle of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. Since the first day of socialist construction, our party has wisely led us to thoroughly adhere to this revolutionary principle. As a result, the chuche idea has been thoroughly embodied in the revolution and construction; the revolutionary banner of socialism has been firmly defended; and the invincible vitality of our country's socialist system has been fully displayed.

A socialist society is a society based on collectivism. The course of the development of a socialist society is a path of more comprehensively embodying collectivism. Therefore, the principle of the management and operation of a socialist society is a method of collectivism.

In reforming man, our party has nurtured him into a revolutionary who faithfully works not on behalf of personal interests but for the those of society and collectives. Also, it has thoroughly embodied the method of collectivism in remaking nature and developing society. In particular, our party's Taean work system and other economic management methods are all socialist methods based on collectivism.

One of the important guarantees that has enabled the socialist system of our country to continuously develop with invincible vitality lies in managing and operating a socialist society by the method of collectivism.

Implementing the mass lines on the basis of firmly guaranteeing the unitary leadership of the party is the consistent principle our party has adhered to in managing and operating a socialist society. Since a socialist society is based on collectivism, only when a broad range of masses are correctly organized and mobilized can its superiority and vitality be fully displayed. The party's leadership should be enhanced to powerfully arouse the masses. Apart from the party's leadership, the masses cannot play their role as the masters of the revolution and construction. Also, the party cannot correctly realize its leadership toward the revolution and construction without relying upon the masses.

Our party has always led all party organizations and functionaries to firmly adhere to the revolutionary principle of informing the masses of the party's conceptions and intentions and of pushing ahead with the revolution and construction by actively mobilizing the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the masses.

As a matter of fact, the historical course in which the socialist system has been established in our country and its invincible vitality has been displayed is a history of great leadership, in which the energetic ideological and theoretical activities have been carried out and in which their resolute revolutionary stance and principle have been embodied.

Giving unreserved play to the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system while upholding its revolutionary banner are the most honorable tasks assigned to us at the present time.

Today imperialists are continuing military threats and ideological and cultural infiltration to bring the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive people of the world to their knees.

We should devote everything to resolutely struggle to defend the socialist gains from the imperialists' offensives and accusations and give unreserved play to the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system, proudly upholding the revolutionary banner of socialism.

An important question in this struggle is that all party members and workers should believe in the inevitable victory of socialism and the unavoidable ruin of imperialism.

Man's behavior is an expression of his belief. Those who cherish the justness of their cause as faith never hesitate or waver even in the face of the rapidly changing situation and grim ordeals.

Faith comes into existence when we recognize the nature of the phenomenon and this recognition is transformed into will through practical life.

Something new wins victory and something old fades away. This is an immovable objective law of natural and social development. Capitalism is an old thing whose life has come to an end; socialism is a new thing that has emerged in the inevitable course of social development.

We should not have a look only at some superficial colorful phenomena of a capitalist society, but clearly look at the reactionary nature of this corrupt and ailing society, in which the independence of the popular masses is trampled underfoot. Also, we should deeply recognize the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system of our country, in which the long-cherished aspirations of the popular masses for becoming the complete masters of society by extricating themselves from all types of exploitation and oppression have been realized. With firm faith in our country's socialist system, which ensures them genuine life, happiness, and a resplendent future, all party members and workers should stoutly struggle to consolidate and develop it.

Being endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party and the leader is a decisive guarantee for giving play to the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and defending the revolutionary banner of socialism to the end.

The socialist and communist cause is realized only by the leadership of the party, the vanguard of the working class. Apart from the party's leadership, the unity of the popular masses in ideological will cannot be achieved, nor can the revolutionary banner of socialism be defended.

Bearing in mind that genuine life, the prosperity of the fatherland, and the happiness of ages to come lie in being endlessly loyal to the leadership of the party, all party members and workers should live and struggle with the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally accepting the party's lines and implementing them to the end in firm unity around the party and the leader. With the belief that as long as the party always leads the revolution and construction at the van, there is no difficulty that cannot be surmounted nor is there any fortress that cannot be captured, we should be endlessly loyal to the party and the leader just like young Communists in the 1920's, heroes during the period of the fatherland liberation war and the period of postwar reconstruction, and today's unheralded heroes.

Dynamically accelerating socialist economic construction is an important task in giving full play to the superiority and vitality of our country's socialist system.

Socialist economic construction is the work of laying a firm material basis to constantly consolidate and develop the socialist system and give full play to its superiority and invincible vitality.

We should powerfully march forward in every site of socialist construction with the spirit of the speed battle added to chollima, and fiercely effect great revolutionary upsurges with the spirit of crossing the river in flames and advancing through a muddy path, thereby expediting the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan laid down by the party and powerfully accelerating the campaign of marching toward the complete victory of socialism.

By giving unreserved play to the superiority and invincible vitality of our country's socialist system, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party, we should firmly defend the revolutionary banner of socialism and more powerfully advance the chuche revolutionary cause.

### South Korea

**YONHAP Reports on Progress of Gregg Nomination**  
SK1207032689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Washington, July 11 (YONHAP)—Donald Gregg, U.S. ambassador-designate to South Korea, will take up his post in Seoul in early August, a diplomatic source here said Tuesday.

The source said the former CIA officer is almost certain to obtain Senate confirmation late this week or next at the latest as Sen. Alan Cranston, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs and leading opponent to Gregg's nomination, has decided to drop his opposition to the nomination.

The source said Sen. George Mitchell, Senate majority leader, will put the Gregg nomination to the full session of the Senate this week or next.

Gregg, who was the CIA's Seoul bureau chief from 1973 through 1975, told a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he would like to be in Seoul, where he said he has many friends, as soon as possible.

**South Proposes Red Cross Talks With North**  
SK1207073289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea Wednesday proposed that South and North Korea hold preliminary talks for inter-Korean Red Cross talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on August 2.

In a letter to Son Sung-pil, his northern counterpart, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean National Red Cross, proposed a working-level contact to discuss resumption of full-fledged Red Cross talks.

If the Red Cross talks reopen, they will take up exchange visits by separated families and artistic troupes based on past practices, Kim said.

"The most important thing to Red Cross men, both in South and North, is to alleviate the misery and pain of the divided families as soon as possible. The suspended main talks should be resumed for this purpose," said Kim.

Kim said his suggestion "was not motivated by other reasons given by the North than past agreements and efforts in response to the aspirations of the whole nation."

He apparently was referring to the North Korean contention that Pyongyang had agreed to promote inter-Korean exchanges with Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, the dissident pastor who made an unauthorized trip to the North Korean capital in March and met with Kim Il-song.

The trip, for which Mun is now on trial, angered the Seoul government and brought a chill to inter-Korean relations.

Both sides have exchanged proposals and counter-proposals on the Red Cross talks since a month ago, when Seoul suggested the main conference be reopened in Pyongyang on July 11.

**ROK To Attend Asian-Pacific Conference**  
SK1207090789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0856 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea will participate in the first ministerial conference of Asian and Pacific countries to be held in Australia in November on the initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The gathering, which has been arranged under an agreement reached by the ASEAN foreign ministers in their Brunei meeting last July 6, will be attended by six ASEAN member countries and their dialogue partners—Australia, the United States, Japan, Canada and New Zealand.

The ASEAN countries may consider inviting China, Taiwan and Hong Kong to the meeting, according to official sources here.

The conference will discuss ways to promote regional economic cooperation in trade and investment, multilateral trade systems, joint countermeasures against protectionism and mid- and long-term regional cooperative programs, the spokesman said.

He observed that the gathering would serve as an opportunity for enhancing cooperation between Korea and the ASEAN nations.

**Politics To Switch to Fifth Republic Issues**

SK1207042889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—Politics is expected to switch back from security to political issues early next week, but calm is far from being restored.

South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party and its three opposition parties are unlikely to find common ground on the issue of Rep. Chong Ho-yong, who Kim Tae-chung, the firebrand leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, says must resign his National Assembly seat.

The ruling party will be intently seeking ways, including meetings of floor leaders, to quickly hammer out solutions to the thorniest issues, especially liquidation of remnants of the authoritarian government of former President Chon Tu-hwan, whose legacy has dogged President No Tae-u since his inauguration in February 1988.

It may get some help from minority opposition leader Kim Chong-pil, who recently gave broad hints that he will approach fifth republic issues with more flexibility.

Kim, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, said after talks with No Monday that it is desirable to settle the liquidation issue as soon as possible by the four parties coming up with "the second best solution."

He implied that the opposition parties' concerted calls for action against core figures responsible for Chon's iron-fisted misrule could be toned down.

Kim Tae-chung, however, is not expected to soften his stance on the Chong issue.

He has asserted that Chong, commander of the Special Warfare Force when it went into Kwangju to quell a civil uprising in 1980, must assume responsibility for the bloody military suppression of the massive anti-government demonstrations. Chong became Army chief of staff and later defense minister under Chon.

Kim Yong-sam, head of the Reunification Democratic Party and a bitter rival of Kim Tae-chung, insists the opposition abide by an agreement to call for action against six figures.

The government and its party have strongly resisted the demands for Chong's resignation, arguing that he should not be a political scapegoat.

There may be a meeting between No and Kim Tae-chung on the liquidation issue and political settlement of lawmaker So Kyong-won's case, sources say. So is under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law by making an unauthorized visit to North Korea last August.

News of So's trip to Pyongyang turned people's attention away from political issues when it broke last month, dealing a severe blow to Kim Tae-chung's party, which expelled So immediately after his arrest in a bid to minimize the impact on the party.

**DJP Officials Debate Political Realignment**  
SK1207035889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 2

[From "Press Pocket" column: "Political Realignment"]

[Text] Following the exclusive talks between President No Tae-u and Kim Chong-pil, president of the opposition New Democratic Republican Party, Monday, senior members of the government party began to officially debate possible realignment of the political parties yesterday.

No and Kim were widely believed to have discussed in depth the restructuring of the political parties in their talks.

Democratic Justice Party [DJP] secretary general Yi Chong-chan told reporters after a meeting of key officers that "political restructuring would be a turning point in political development of the nation."

"However, political realignment should not be promoted forcibly. Four political parties as well as dissident forces should clarify their political color so that natural mergers of political parties may be realized," the DJP secretary general said.

He doubted that all political groups will be able to make clear their political colors right now.

He observed that the role and political colors of each political party will be exposed gradually thus enabling the political realignment, after going through the three phases of "policy coordination, political association and coalition," a formula for political restructuring suggested by DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu earlier.

Central Committee chairman Yim Pang-hyon asserted that a united front should be formed among political groups to defend the free democratic system against challenges from leftist elements before the political realignment is sought.

**RDP, PPD Want House Session on Social Issues**  
SK1207025089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] yesterday demanded that the ruling party join in its call for the opening of a special National Assembly session to discuss recent social issues including the arrest of Rep. So Kyong-won.

In a resolution, high RDP officials claimed that the current social chaos came from President No Tae-u's "lack of ability" and said that a special House session should be called to contain the growing uneasiness of the people aroused by So's illegal Pyongyang visit and other problems.

RDP floor leader Choe Hyong-u plans to meet with his ruling party counterpart Kim Yun-hwan over the matter as soon as he gets back from his current overseas trip.

The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] also wants the opening of the House sitting, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the third opposition New Democratic Republican Party are opposed.

Concerning the confrontation between members of the outlawed National Teachers' Union [NTU] and the authorities, the resolution called for restraint on both sides.

"The government and DJP should stop driving the unionized teachers to the will and respond to the RDP's planned legislation calling for recognition of their rights to organize and bargain collectively," the resolution said.

It continued that NTU members, for their part, have to scrap threats to quit en masse or go on a fast as part of their efforts to push for the government's recognition of the outlawed nationwide teachers' union and its right to strike.

**No Directs Finance Ministry To Control Money Flow**  
SK1207030289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday instructed Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song "to straighten the distorted flow of money," noting that it is apt to be wasted on luxury and invested for speculative purposes.

Handling the Finance Ministry's business programs at Chongwadae with dispatch, the President also called for a "complete preparation for the enforcement of the real name system in banking transactions."

The banking formula is scheduled to be enforced from 1991.

The President, in particular, stressed the need for concerned offices to make sustained efforts to help small- and medium-sized businesses now suffering from the shortage of funds.

He deplored that speculative investment in real estate and excessive consumption are rampant in some sectors of society, flooded with money.

"The wrong flow of money should be corrected," he told the minister.

He also directed minister Yi to press big businesses facing a shortage of funds due to inactive exports and labor disputes to undertake self-help efforts like selling securities and real estate.

If the big enterprises still suffer from financial difficulty despite such self-help efforts, the government should aid them on a selective basis, he stressed.

The President also told minister Yi to work out plans to help the nation's exporting industry tide over the current difficult conditions caused mainly by labor disputes and appreciation of the won against the dollar.

**Foreign Banks 'Chided' on Small Business Loans**  
SK1207014689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 10

[Text] Seventeen foreign bank branches have been chided for their lukewarm attitude in lending to small-and medium-sized firms.

The Bank of Korea [BOK] said 17 out of 62 foreign bank branches failed to meet its regulatory guideline on small business financing.

At the end of May, these banks were unable to extend 25-35 percent of incremental loans to the small-and medium-sized companies.

Most of these banks are American banks. They include the American Express, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Bank of America in Seoul and Pusan, Bank of California, Securities Pacific Bank, the Irving Trust, Bank of Hawaii and Wells Fargo Bank.

The non-U.S. banks among the 17 foreign banks include Nova Scotia, Standard & Chartered Bank in Seoul and Pusan, Hong Kong Bank in Seoul and Pusan and the Indian Overseas Bank.

None of the Japanese banks were found to have violated the regulation as they stuck to extending 25-35 percent of incremental new loans to small businesses.

A BOK staffer said those banks violating small business financing rule will be denied access to the rediscount window of the central bank.

In 1985, Korea imposed the mandatory policy loan regulation on the foreign banks as a quid pro quo for allowing them to deal in trust business and tap the rediscount window of the central bank.

In view of their branch status, the lending ceiling for small enterprises was set at 25-35 percent of incremental loan funds. The ceiling is 40 percent for domestic banks.

A BOK staffer said it is necessary for the foreign banks to honor Korean rules and regulations if they want to demand an equal treatment on banking business in Korea.

Any domestic bank violating the regulation is subject to a mandatory deposit with the low-interest-bearing Monetary Stabilization Account of the Bank of Korea.

But foreign banks are free from subscribing to Monetary Stabilization Bonds, or to assist in the regulation of liquidity by depositing funds in the Monetary Stabilization Account.

**Firms at Moscow Exhibit Hold Trade Negotiations**  
SK1207021889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 9

[Text] Large domestic enterprises which are taking part in an exhibition of Korean products in Moscow are actively holding trade negotiations with the Soviet Union, it was learned yesterday.

The exhibition, which opened in the Soviet capital last Friday [7 July], will continue through tomorrow.

A host of leading Korean companies including Samsung, Hyundai, Kolon, Sunkyong and Hanil Synthetic Fiber are participating in the exhibition.

It was reported that they are endeavoring to change the current indirect trade with the Soviet Union into a direct channel.

Some of them plan to use their participation in the exhibition as an opportunity for taking part in Siberian development projects.

According to business circles, Samsung has already signed contracts worth some \$10 million with the Soviet Union for the export of motors and color TV picture tubes.

The company is also negotiating with the Communist country for shipments of raw chemical materials amounting to \$2 million.

Since the opening of the exhibition, Samsung has held more than 10 trade negotiations per day with the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, Hyundai is making contacts with the Soviet Union for the import of scrap iron.

The company is focusing on the introduction of its industrial plants, construction equipment and construction knowhow to the Soviet Union during the exhibition in a bid to take part in Siberian development projects.

Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, will visit the Soviet Union on July 24-Aug. 2, leading a 31-member Korean business delegation.

The delegation will study the feasibility of participating in Siberian development projects by Korean business concerns.

Sunkyong has also signed contracts with the Soviet Union for exports of audio tapes worth \$2 million and footwear worth \$1 million.

On the other hand, it decided to import \$10 million worth of synthetic rubber and other raw chemicals from the Communist country.

Kolon made a contract with the Soviet Union for the export of raw materials for the manufacture of tires amounting to \$5 million.

The company is also negotiating for exports of injection syringes in exchange for aluminum. Barter trade is estimated at some \$1.5 million.

In case such barter trade is realized, Kolon seeks to ship car radios and video tapes to the Soviet Union.

Hanil Synthetic Fiber is now negotiating with the Soviet Union for exports of raw silk worth \$6 million and footwear worth \$4 million.

The company is also holding negotiations for shipments of sweaters, woven textiles and other clothing to the Soviet Union from next year.

HS [Hwa Sung] Corporation received orders from three Soviet companies for exports of \$1.2 million worth of footwear.

### More on Investigation of So Kyung-won's Trip

#### Contact With Kim Il-song Suspected

SK1207073789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—A South Korean lawmaker under arrest on charges of visiting Pyongyang without government permission is suspected of receiving instructions directly from North Korean leader Kim Il-song in a private meeting last August, a security source said Wednesday.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) suspects So Kyung-won has spied for North Korea since meeting alleged North Korean agents in 1985 or 1986 while on an overseas trip, the NSP source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

NSP agents have obtained a draft copy of a report So had prepared for the North Korean leader, and believe he delivered the report to Kim personally before receiving instructions during their August meeting, the source said.

He said the NSP does not know what Kim's instructions were.

There have been numerous reports of investigators' claiming that So was a spy, but none have been officially confirmed.

The official result of the NSP investigation of the opposition lawmaker, charged under the National Security Law, will be released Friday or Saturday, at the earliest.

The probe has led to the arrests of 10 people, including Yi Kil-chae, external affairs committee chairman of the Party for Peace and Democracy, which expelled So immediately after his arrest June 28.

**Political Use of Case Opposed**  
SK0707074689 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
6 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Do No Try to Meddle in It for Political Purposes—The Attitudes of the Democratic Justice Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy Toward the Case of So Kyong-won"]

[Text] There is no denying that the case of So Kyong-won is a security-related affair. The particulars of the results of an investigation will be made available sooner or later. At any rate, Mr So went secretly to North Korea, met with Kim Il-song and Ho Tam, and brought back a considerable amount of money. Such being the case, Mr So's case is unquestionably a grave criminal affair to be handled in terms of national security. Therefore, such a case should be thoroughly investigated by the judicial institutions and prosecuted, as a matter of course. No political dispute, political bargain, or political tug-of-war should be allowed to interfere.

This notwithstanding, the political and social circles have begun making noises, noises that are very political, and arguing for and against Mr So's case. For this they are frowned upon by the general public. First of all, some executive members in the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] repeatedly said that "some will be and some will not be summoned for interrogation" or that "Mr So's case will be kept from spreading any further if the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] purges itself." Apparently, they are doing something unnecessary and unsolicited.

Why does the DJP meddle in affairs that are to be handled by the law-enforcement authorities, arguing that "they would or would not summon some people," something the judicial officials will decide on of their own accord, depending on necessity? Our question is: Why do the political parties and politicians try to meddle in such

grave affairs as security-related cases or spy cases, something that can be handled by the law-enforcement authorities according to the dictates of law, as if they were holding onto them with rubber bands?

In the beginning, the DJP adopted a menacing attitude toward Mr So's case. But with the investigation appearing to be producing no particular political ripple effects, the party has now quietly softened its attitude and affects to appease the PPD. Rather than indulging itself in such an unnecessary and vain effort, the government and the ruling party should take a resolute stand to have the case unveiled thoroughly and uproot the pro-North syndrome in South Korea.

The PPD, too, seemed to be strained to the limit in the beginning. Now, however, it seems to be digging in, saying that "it would not obey a summons," and strongly rebelled against the law-enforcement authorities' decision to bring charges against its former vice president Mun Tong-hwan.

The party has now abruptly changed its attitude and assumed a counterattack posture, forming a group of defense lawyers for Mr So and issuing statements to rebut and denounce the way the press treats the case. In our opinion, the PPD's attitude is equally unnatural. The PPD should take responsibility for having selected such a little-known person as Mr So as a candidate and for having made him a member of the National Assembly in the first place. Also, it should seize the current situation to draw definite lines against such pro-North organizations and leftist revolutionary forces as the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] and promise the people that it would keep away from such organizations.

Nevertheless, the PPD appears to be rebelling against the investigation and tries to view the investigation in a different perspective, coloring it to make it appear to be a political campaign designed to undermine the opposition party. This we find difficult to understand. We also are against unnecessarily expanding the case into a political controversy. Nonetheless, such cases should be thoroughly investigated, even if the subject may be a politician, and there should be no such thing as changing their colors for political purposes.

We find it necessary to reemphasize that Mr So's is a case of a spy who "has maintained secret communications with the North." Thus, what is needed is only a fair investigation and clear-cut legal actions and nothing else. Under no circumstances should any kind of political tug-of-war or bargain be allowed to interfere.

#### NSP Carries Out Raid of Newspaper Offices

##### Agents Backed by Riot Police

SK1207031289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—Security agents backed up by hundreds of riot police raided the offices of a progressive Seoul newspaper Wednesday morning armed with a search warrant.

While 1,500 police restrained protesting reporters, 20 agents from the agency for National Security Planning (NSP) combed files and confiscated materials in connection with an opposition lawmaker's unauthorized visit to North Korea last August.

The NSP agents, brandishing a search warrant issued by the court, forced their way into the editorial room of the HANGYORE SINMUN, founded last year by dissident journalists ousted from their jobs years before, at about 7 a.m., completing their search and confiscation 20 minutes later.

It is the first search of a newsroom and is likely to bring strong criticism and heighten tension between the government and the press.

NSP agents said they seized 29 photographs taken by Rep. So Kyong-won during a secret visit to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, a memorandum with So's signature and magazine clippings related to the national assemblyman.

So is under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law by visiting Pyongyang.

Yun Chae-kol, a HANGYORE reporter, interviewed So about the trip before it was known and kept it secret at So's request.

Riot police were deployed at the newspaper office, west of Seoul, to put down protests by reporters, who had vowed to resist the search and fight the government to protect press freedom.

NSP agents and about 100 riot troopers tore down the door to newsroom on the second floor of the building and grappled with reporters, who shouted "We reject the search" as they tried to force the intruders back.

Some 40 protesters were taken outside by riot police and detained until the search had been completed.

NSP agents returned Yun's notebook, which was among the confiscated articles, agreeing that a news source should be protected.

Agents had attempted to search the newspaper Tuesday, but were blocked by HANGYORE staff. Three agents demanded they hand over Yun's files, but newspaper president Song Kon-ho refused and said the materials should be used only for journalistic purposes.

Song reminded the agents that So is only a suspect and is innocent until the charges against him, especially the espionage charge, are proven.

In a statement issued immediately after the search, HANGYORE said, "the search and confiscation by surprise at early morning has no precedent and should not be tolerated. We will fight against this attack on freedom of the press in solidarity with journalists in Korea and abroad."

It said it would file a suit with the Constitutional Court to challenge the constitutionality of the security agency's search on a news media.

Editor-in-Chief Chang Yun-hwan and Yi Chong-uk, an emergency committee chairman, said they will resign to take responsibility for having failed to stop the search.

The NSP action is bound to cause tension between the government and the press, and a movement in the country's news media to denounce the search has already started.

Union leaders of other news organs joined the meeting of HANGYORE Tuesday evening, pledging solidarity in the fight to champion press freedom.

Some union members from other news media were at the HANGYORE office during the forcible search and confiscation attempt Tuesday.

Many HANGYORE staff were jailed for their anti-government activities under the rule of former Presidents Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan and have retained their acidic anti-government tone since President No Tae-u was inaugurated in February 1988.

#### **Opposition Parties Denounce Search**

SK1207102189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT  
12 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP)—The three opposition parties have expressed their regrets at the law-enforcing officials' "oppressive" search Wednesday of the editorial office of the HANGYORE SINMUN, a progressive daily published in Seoul.

Yi Sang-su, spokesman for the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, rebuked the relevant authority for trying to "suppress a particular newspaper." He claimed that the editorial office of the HANGYORE SINMUN was "forcibly searched without due reason."

"The government deserves blame but, at the same time, we can't help expressing regret at the court's issuance of the search warrant," he added.

Yi In-che, spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party, said, "The forced investigation is a matter of regret. We had urged the authorities to reconsider execution of the warrant."

"The press must be able to protect its news sources," said Kim Mun-won, spokesman for the New Democratic Republican Party. "The two sides should have prevented the incident by cooperation, but a regrettable event occurred in the end."

In their early morning raid, security agents confiscated some materials from a filing cabinet owned by a journalist who recently had an exclusive interview with Rep. So Kyong-won of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy. So was recently arrested after his unauthorized visit last August to North Korea was revealed.

#### **Paper Criticizes Investigation**

SK1207022989 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN  
in Korean 4 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "A Reporter Cannot Reveal His Sources to the Authorities—The Warrant for Reporter Yun Chae-kol Is a Challenge to All Journalism"]

[Text] An "advance warrant" was issued on 2 July against reporter Yun Chae-kol, assistant editor of the Civil Rights and Social Department of HANGYORE SINMUN, who is now in the hospital. According to the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP], which is investigating the case of lawmaker So Kyong-won's visit to the North, reporter Yun did not report to the investigative authorities or the intelligence institution after lawyer So told him about his visit to the North and after he promised, when he met lawmaker So and his aide, to keep lawyer So's visit to himself.

Reporter Yun said that he did hear about the visit to the North from lawyer So, but that because lawyer So asked him to refrain from reporting the visit, he did so to follow reporters' ethics, and that he advised lawyer So to immediately inform Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and President Kim Tae-chung of his visit to the North.

The public security authorities, who were criticized for blocking the right to inform the people by applying the yoke of the National Security Law to Professor Yi Yong-hui, editorial adviser of HANGYORE SINMUN, in April, are now attempting to arrest reporter Yun on charges of "not reporting to the authorities," thus revealing their prejudice and lack of knowledge about the "protection of news-gathering sources," which is of more importance in the professional ethics of a reporter. The "crime" committed by reporter Yun, according to the advance warrant issued by the ANSP, is based on Article 10 of the National Security Law. This provision stipulates that anyone who fails to report a person whom he knows has committed a crime according to Article 3 and/or Article 9 to the investigative or intelligence authorities shall be subjected to a prison term of up to 5 years or to a fine not exceeding 2 million won.

In regard to the protection of the news-gathering source, before stressing the reporter's professional ethics, we should briefly look into the fact that there has been

considerable controversy during the Sixth Republic as to the nature of the National Security Law. Even in the Democratic Justice Party there are those who believe that the people are against this law and that the current laws are sufficient. (HANGYORE SINMUN, 14 February issue) The Korean Bar Association, a national organization of lawyers, toward the end of last year submitted a draft proposal to the National Assembly for a revision of the National Security Law. And the "Association of Lawyers for Democratic Society" proposed the abolishment of the National Security Law, in a long written opinion dated 1 February, saying that "even if this law is abolished, we can completely cope with the various destructive activities of North Korea by evoking the special laws, such as the current criminal law on civil disturbance, espionage, and the offence of organizing criminal groups, and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration." Needless to say, there is no provision for the "offence of not informing" in the criminal law which the latter lawyers' association thinks can replace the National Security Law.

The offense of not informing the authorities, which the ANSP intends to apply to reporter Yun, not only leads to the suppression of the free and independent journalism and destruction of the professional ethic of conscientious journalists, but it shakes the people's community consciousness at its very roots. The Constitution, which is the underlying law higher than the National Security Law, stipulates in its Article 19 that "all the people have freedom of conscience," and the protection of a news-gathering source is a matter of the reporter's conscience. And Article 12, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution stipulates that "no person shall be tortured or forced to make a statement against his interest in the light of the criminal law." Then how can a reporter report the secret of his news-gathering source to the investigative or intelligence authorities?

That "the protection of a news-gathering source" is of crucial importance in journalist activities is the universal ethical program. The "Practical Program of Newspaper Ethics," which the Korean Newspaper Editors' Association adopted and which the Korean Newspaper Ethics Committee employs as a rule of conduct to observe, presupposes that "one who has provided the contents of news-gathering shall be protected," and stresses that the newspaper person should keep the secret of the source that provided the news, and that this principle should be upheld even after the reporter leaves his profession. The program of the U.S. Professional Journalists Society declared that "the journalist confirms the reporter's ethic to protect the secret of the news-gathering source," and a report of the Japanese Newspaper Society stated that "it is the mission of the reporter to protect the news-gathering source and this is regarded as the supreme ethical practice among the various practices of newspaper circles."

In the United States, which has a long history of modern journalism, the protection of a news-gathering source is regarded as comparable in its importance to Article I of

the Constitution for journalist circles. Reporters Woodward and Bernstein of THE WASHINGTON POST, who became famous during the well-known Watergate bugging scandal which led to the ouster of Nixon from the presidential office, did not disclose the news-gathering source that provided the information using the code name of "Deep Throat" and vowed not to disclose it in the future, either.

The "ethical program" which HANGYORE SINMUN adopted upon its inauguration stipulates a compulsory clause "we will certainly abide by the promise not to disclose the source of the news and will protect the person who provided the contents of the article." Needless to say, any reporter of this newspaper who fails to abide by this program is subject to an appropriate reprimand. Applicable to this clause is not only the protection of the contents of the article but also the protection of the person who provided the information.

If those working on the front line of the press, let alone the employees at news organizations who receive information of all kinds ahead of the readers, are made, as a duty, to inform the government offices of their information, it will make the general public distrust the press and eventually will result in eroding the very ground on which it stands. Can a press that is distrusted by the public survive? It is part of journalitic ethics, as firmly established as the rule of clergymen who should not reveal confessions. Over the past decades, the dictatorial regimes were in the habit of making an issue of the news organizations' reportings or comments on affairs that had something to do with the National Security Law on the ground that "national security" takes precedence over everything else. All too often, it was the investigative institutions that first made public the names of suspects, and the press printed what the investigation officials had made public, ignoring the spirit of the criminal code that any criminal suspect is entitled to his civil rights and to the basic rights deserved by any citizen, according to the principle of presuming a person innocent until proven guilty by the court—that is to say, unless he is proven so by the Supreme Court. In legal terms, the case of lawmaker So's visit to North Korea is no exception. This being the case, reporter Yun Chae-kol's not having informed the government authorities of a lawmaker's act does not run counter to the spirit of the Constitution or criminal code, because the Supreme Court has not ruled on it. In addition, he has been faithful to his duty as a citizen by advising lawmaker So to inform Cardinal Kim and his party's president of his visit to North Korea, while defending the source of information.

Along with the advance warrant for reporter Yun, charges against Cardinal Kim that "he has failed to inform the authorities" of his knowledge about lawmaker So's visit to Pyongyang, and the notion that his knowledge about the lawmaker's deed, amounts to a confession have aroused controversy. To be sure, if Catholic priests reveal the confessions of laymen to the

investigative institutions, if lawyers inform the prosecutors of their clients' dirty linen, and if doctors make public diseases of their patients against their will, our society will be reduced to a state of utter confusion and distrust. It is only natural that the press, whose primary mission is to convey an enormous amount of information to the readers, cannot do such a thing.

We regard the advance warrant for reporter Yun Chae-kol as a challenge from those in power not only to HANGYORE SINMUN, but also to the entire press institution in our country. If, whenever public security-related incidents flare up, the investigative and intelligence institutions take into custody reporters on the ground that they refused to identify the source of information or force them to make public the source of information, the journalists will be greatly inhibited in the face of some sensitive issues that are related to those in power. Moreover, the advance warrant for reporter Yun must be revoked without delay, as it proves that the National Security Law, which must be either abolished or revised as a matter of course, is again put to bad use for violating the people's basic rights.

The National Security Law requires that people report their neighbors, friends, spouses to the authorities—although spouses are given some consideration if they fail to report on their spouses—and even their siblings, for fear of being accused of having not reported on them. This runs counter to the conscience and morality of the national community. Together with their fellow journalists, the staff and employees at HANGYORE SINMUN will fight resolutely against those in power who are trying to strangle the free press by applying this evil law against them.

**HANGYORE Writer Yi Yong-hui's Trial Reported**  
SK0607035189 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
6 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] The first trial for Yi Yong-hui, chief editorial writer of the progressive daily Hangyore Sinmun, accused of violating the National Security Law, was held yesterday at the grand courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Yi was indicted in April in connection with his newspaper's abortive plan to dispatch a news team to Pyongyang. He, suspected of initiating the news coverage plan, was supposed to lead the team.

At his initial statement, the 60-year-old senior journalist said he did not intend to violate the existing laws by planning to dispatch a news team to North Korea.

"To supply special feature stories for the first anniversary issue of the newspaper, I thought of leading a five-member news team to cover North Korea and to interview North Korean leaders," he told the court.

Pointing out that Taiwanese reporters made an unauthorized visit to Beijing to cover a Chinese political convention last year but were not punished, Yi said Hangyore's plan should not fall prey to government crackdown on the newspaper, a mouthpiece of dissident groups in Korea.

**Publishers Arrested for Security Law Violation**  
SK0607034889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
6 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Police arrested a publishing house owner yesterday on charges of violation of the National Security Law and confiscated 45 books on North Korea and its ideology.

Yim Song-nam, 42, president of the "Tolbege," published books such as "A Historical Sketch of the North Korean Workers Party" which describe the 1950-53 Korean War as "A struggle for liberation of the fatherland," police said.

Police also took away Kim Yong-hang, 34, owner of the "Onnuri" Publishing Co. on the same charge and confiscated from his house about 10 books which hailed the North Korean proposed "Koryo Confederal System."

**Chonminnyon Co-Chairman Arrested for Violating Law**  
SK0807070889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 8 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju (Yonhap)—Police yesterday arrested Pae Chong-yol, 55, co-chairman of the Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] on the charge of violating the National Security Law and the Assembly and Demonstration Law, police said.

Pae was suspected of masterminding a demonstration in connection with "the May Festival," in Kwangju on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising and printing and distributing "Min Hyop Sinmun" without license.

Police caught him as he was coming out of the House of the Young, a nun's monastery where the Korean National Council of Churches (KNCC) held a meeting, police said.

**Yu Won-ho Testifies at Rev Mun Ik-hwan's Trial**  
SK1107023889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 11 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Yu Won-ho, a Seoul businessman who accompanied the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan on his secret trip to Pyongyang last March, denied the prosecution's espionage charges in the second hearing of a trial of him yesterday.

Responding to prosecutors' interrogation, Yu, 58, said Mun and he went to north Korea to speed up the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, not to sympathize with the north Korean cause of communizing the south.

"It's up to one's sense of values whether to see north Korea as an antistate organization of Seoul, even though (the south's) law defines the north as such, if it is considered that more than 110 countries in the world recognize Pyongyang," Yu said.

Yu, accused of violating the National Security Law for making an illegal 10-day trip to Pyongyang along with the dissident pastor, said their north Korean visit was based upon the principles of the July 7, 1988, statement by President No Tae-u.

No said in the declaration that the north was no longer a hostile country, but an entity with which Seoul has to live together.

More than 150 people attended the hearing session. Those on hand at the hearing included Mun's younger brother Tong-hwan, former vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and their mother Kim Sin-muk.

Judge Chong Sang-ha adjourned the hearing until July 24 around 2:10 p.m. after the afternoon session resumed when the audience protested the judge's request that they stop clapping during the hearing.

Two people including Mun's third son Song-kun, 36, and a woman Sin Song-nyo, 69, resident of Chonju City, Chollanam-do, were ordered to leave the court for the disturbance before being taken away by guards.

They will be tried today for creating the court disturbance.

#### **Paper on Confusion Resulting From DPRK Visits**

SK0207100589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
1 Jul 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Who Is Running the Country?—The Country Is Once Again in a State of Confusion Due to the College Coed Who Went to the North]

[Text] Who on earth is currently running this country? Is it President No Tae-u? Is it the Democratic Justice Party, which is led by him, or is it the government? Or is it Kim Tae-chung, president of the first opposition party, the Party for Peace and Democracy, that declared an out-of-the-parliament struggle? If it is not him, then is it Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, the standard-bearer of the northern policy, who went as far as Moscow to hold talks with Ho Tam?

When looking at the trend of the political situation and society that is being reported from today's television and papers, it seems that the main body that is running our country is not the government, the ruling party, or the president who is at the head of the government. However, it seems that not even the opposition parties are running the country. Paradoxically speaking, is not the force trying to destroy this country the main body that is currently running the ROK? The incumbent National

Assembly member Mr So Kyong-won, who visited North Korea to meet secretly with Kim Il-song, who has held power for more than 40 years, put on airs while he was being arrested the day before yesterday by saying "I acted consciously." On 29 June, just one day after he was arrested, Chondaehyop without hesitation announced that they sent Miss Yim Su-kyong as a delegate of South Korea to the Pyongyang festival.

Frankly speaking, the ROK is a country which was started by opposing Kim Il-song, the cat's paw of the Soviet Army, which resorted to collective murder, liquidation, the restriction of freedom, and infringement of human rights in the name of proletarian dictatorship. After that, successive political powers, which should have been safeguarding freedom and democracy, the foundation of this country, at times trampled upon freedom and democracy in the name of anticomunism.

The Sixth Republic, which set sail on February 1988, promised to practice resolute democratization from the standpoint of reflecting on the wrongdoings of former governments. On September and October of that year to the end of the Olympics, it seemed that the Sixth Republic gave much hope to the people amid the prevailing uncertainty.

However, from that time on until today, the ROK Government did not show any kind of definite authority. The government has not made any definite or substantial decision on how to deal with Kim Il-song, the criminal of the 25 June war, but declared last July that it would generously accept him as a member of the national community.

How did Kim Il-song accept this? Early this year he put President No Tae-u, who declared the 7 July declaration, on the list of seven people who 'have the opportunity of having an audience with Kim Il-song,' equating him with the presidents of the three opposition parties and two opposition figures, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan. Eventually, Rev Mun ignored the authority of the ROK Government and went to North Korea to meet Kim Il-song. After that, lawmaker So Kyong-won and Miss Yim Su-kyong put the whole nation into a state of confusion due to their visit to the North. The common point among them is the fact that they ignored the authority of the ROK Government.

Nevertheless, the government is at a loss about what to do. A clergyman, writer, lawmaker, and even a young and inexperienced university student are not recognizing this country's authority or law and order. They are challenging all values, systems, and laws, which we have thought valuable and achieved over the past 40 years.

Teachers, judges, lawmakers, bureaucrats, businessmen...all of them are not able to exercise their inherent authority, which is making them doubt their *raison d'être*. Rather it seems that the political situation and society is moving according to the thoughts and plans of

students, dissidents, and labor movement activists who believe in Kim Il-song's chuche idea. It seems that we can only see the government, ruling party, and public institutions as being pushed around here and there.

If this continues, this society, this country is apt to decline or be overturned. It is not only the issue of a coed university student who visited the North. All must find their true selves as soon as possible.

**Teachers Union Issue Seen As 'Tug-of-War'**  
SK1207022489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Steps for Teachers"]

[Text] It is perplexing to see no sign yet of any alleviation of the head-on showdown between unionist teachers and government authorities over the former's intransigent demand for a legal status for their national union, outlawed under the existing legal system.

In the latest confrontation, police, in full anti-riot gear, hauled away more than 1,800 teachers who took part in a blitz rally in Seoul Sunday, and released about half of them the following day.

Then, while hardline teachers reportedly continued sit-ins overnight with some of them taking classes without eating in the form of a hunger struggle, a number of students at high schools, sympathizing with their teachers taken away by police, staged sit-in protests, refusing to take the current semester-end examinations.

More than 800 teachers, including those who led the rally, largely employed at public schools, underwent questioning at police stations.

Thus, the tug-of-war between unionist teachers and the law-enforcing authorities continues to disturb students's learning, directly affecting the education of the growing generation itself.

While the authorities have warned that hardline leaders of the teachers' union will be fired in the long run, the unionists are threatening to resign en masse and to continue hunger struggles.

There are few people who dare to oppose the proposition that there is a need to improve the current educational environment with its undemocratic tints and the poor treatment of teachers, compared with that of other career public servants and professionals.

However, the unionist teachers' call for the enforcement of "true education," which implies actually progressive ideological education, can hardly convince a majority of the nation's citizens, and parents of schoolchildren, in particular.

No doubt, it is too rash for radical teachers to have resorted to extreme means, in defiance of the existing laws which ban the formation of teachers' unions, and without popular support for their movement.

In fact, most parents seem to remain conservative in their way of thinking, holding that teachers should be men of high virtue, different from mere workers hired at industrial firms.

The authorities are believed to have discerned the justifiable and unreasonable causes the radical teachers have presented. But, noteworthy is the report that more than 20,000 out of the entire 400,000 teachers at elementary and secondary schools and over 700 college professors and instructors have now affiliated themselves with the controversial teachers' union.

Both the government and unionist teachers are urged to think about the conflict calmly and find a reasonable solution that is in the national interest and better serves education of the growing generation.

First of all, the government and political parties ought to step up their efforts to amend relevant laws without further delay to improve the educational environment and the quality of actual education.

Though belated, the government has decided to annually invest 370 billion won in projects to improve the education environment and to increase by 100 billion won spending on teachers' salaries beginning next year.

Also notable is the opposition lawmakers' move to revise education-related laws with an eye to authorizing teachers' labor rights to organize unions and collectively negotiate with management, except for the right to take collective action, namely going on strike in the worst case.

All told, politicians are advised to take legislative steps so as to solve the touchy issue involving the teachers' union movement before the next semester begins in September.

**Arrests Hamper School Operations**  
SK1207023489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Middle and high schools across the country are suffering serious setbacks as both pupils and unionized teachers mount protest sit-ins and rallies against the police crackdown on a massive rally by the National Teachers Union (NTU) in Seoul on Sunday.

Riot police broke up the rally held by the teachers union at a riverside park on Yoido Islet at 11 a.m. Sunday, leading away about 1,800 teachers for questioning.

Classes at Chongnyang High School and Mokil Middle School, both in Seoul, were cut short Monday because 19 teachers were in police custody rounded up at the rally.

Teachers monitored the semester examination classes alternately at Chamsil Girls High School in the southern section of the capital because the school was short of hands.

Eleven teachers at the girls high school were still in detention in the police station Monday after being whisked away from the rally.

Forty-three students at Taedong High School in Kwangju were stopped by police Sunday afternoon while coming to Seoul aboard a chartered bus to interview their teacher Cho Yong-yun, 35, who was in police custody.

Students boycotted classes at 44 elementary, middle and high schools in Kwangju and Chollanam-to Monday, protesting against the police move to take the teachers away from the rally.

About 2,000 students at Maesan High School in Sun-chon, Chollanam-to, staged a sit-in on the school playground Monday in protest against the crackdown, demanding that the police release three of their teachers including Chong Nam-chun, 35, immediately.

Eighteen unionized teachers conducted a fast sit-in at Seil High School in Inchon.

Police, meanwhile, placed under formal arrest Ko Un-su, 35, a teacher at Sangsin Middle School, and Kim Nam-son of Kangnam Girls Middle School, and Kim Nam-son of Kangnam Girls Middle School on charges of violating the Assembly and Demonstration Law yesterday, while turning over 19 others to summary courts.

Police said that 346 teachers are still under investigation.

**Administration Infighting Delays Education Bill**  
SK1207023889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
12 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Differences between the government party and the administration as well as between ministries are delaying drafting of a special enactment bill on education.

The education ministry and the Democratic Justice Party earlier agreed to increase pay for teachers but faced strong objections from the Economic Planning Board which is determined to tightly control pay increases for all public servants at the single digit level.

The party and the ministry also discussed establishing a petition and complaint reception center solely for teachers.

But the Government Administration Ministry which operates a separate petition reception center is reportedly raising strong objections to the plan.

The envisioned privileged treatment of teachers is designed to countervail moves of progressive teachers to form a trade union which the government has branded illegal.

**Burma**

**Letter Alleges Bombing Planned by Military**  
*BK1107130689 Delhi External Service in Burmese*  
*1115 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[From "Reply to Listeners" program]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Maung Kyaw from Moulmein says: As the election time approaches in our country, they [military authorities] are making preparations to resort to various means not to hold the general elections.

A letter from the National Democratic Front entitled: A Timely Warning to Parents and People, says the military government first branded the youths who waged the struggle for democracy as youths who had fallen on the wrong path, and later tried to cause division among students and the people and among students and politicians.

It also says: We have received reliable reports that they are now planning to set off bombs to cause casualties among innocent people as a means to cause division among the students at the border areas, the armed organizations, and the people. Parents and people are hereby forewarned. [passage omitted]

**Parties To Attend Martyrs Day Ceremony Listed**  
*BK1207023089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] The 1989 42d Martyrs Day Commemoration Committee today issued the following list of political parties and organizations registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections who are to lay wreaths and pay respects to the late national leaders on Martyrs Day:

1. Indigenous Race Corroboration Party;
2. Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, Original Headquarters;
3. Coalition League for Democratic Multiparty Unity;
4. Youths Solidarity Front, Union of Myanma [Burma];
5. Democratic Progress Allied Party; and
6. Leading Strength of National Realism Central.

**Election Commission Lists Achievements, Tasks**  
*BK1107014389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[“Announcement No 257 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma (Burma), dated 10 July 1989, 8th day of the waxing moon of Waso, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Excerpt] Subject: Announcement regarding work accomplished according to the work program and the election timetable.

1. In Announcement No 194, dated 16 February 1989, this commission announced the work program and the timetable that it will follow in preparing for the holding of fair and free elections. The work accomplished in the first 4 months and the work still being done in accordance with the work program and the timetable is hereby announced.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary, Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections.

1. The announcement of the draft People's Assembly Elections Law and the solicitation of suggestions and opinions from the people and political parties and organizations.

Targeted date for completion—March 1989.

Work accomplished so far —completed.

2. Making amendments, if necessary, to the draft People's Assembly Law after compiling the suggestions and opinions from the people and political parties and organizations and submitting them to the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC].

Targeted date for completion—April 1989.

Work accomplished so far —completed.

3. Enactment of the People's Assembly Elections Law by the chairman of the SLORC.

Targeted date for completion—May 1989.

Work accomplished so far —completed.

4. Preparing the draft People's Assembly Elections Rules on the basis of the enacted People's Assembly Elections Law.

5. Enactment of the People's Assembly Elections Rules after scrutiny by the commission.

Targeted date for completion—June 1989.

Work accomplished so far —completed.

6. Drafting and announcement of directives based on the People's Assembly Elections Rules and By-laws.

7. Drafting and announcement of guidelines based on the People's Assembly Election Law and Rules to ward and village subcommissions and polling booth supervisors and members.

Targeted date for completion—July 1989.

Work accomplished so far —50 percent completed.

8. Formation of state and divisional election subcommissions, and township sector and township election subcommissions.

9. Printing and mailing of the People's Assembly Elections Law and Rules and directives and guidelines to polling booth supervisors and members.

10. Sending stationery and forms to elections subcommissions.

11. Allocation and disbursement of elections funds.

12. Making and sending to elections subcommissions seals, rubber stamps, and ink pads.

Targeted date for completion—August and September 1989.

Work accomplished so far —50 percent of the work under No 8 has been completed. Work is being done to complete the other tasks within the time allocated. [passage omitted]

**Paper Welcomes Progress**  
*BK1007033289 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Jul 89 p 6*

[Editorial: "Toward Free and Fair General Election"]

[Text] The Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission made up of respected elders of the community has been carrying out its duties according to schedule. It announced the Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] Election Law (Draft) in March and solicited the views and suggestions from the people and political parties and scrutinized them in April. And in May, the State Law and Order Restoration Council Chairman enacted the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law. Recently, the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission promulgated the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Rules.

The commission in drafting and compiling the Election Law and Rules exerted its utmost efforts to enable the public to vote freely according to their wishes and to enable the people to enjoy full democratic rights.

Ambassadors expressed their appreciation of the law during their courtesy calls on the members of the Election Commission. They even admitted that the Election Law was lenient compared to those of their respective countries. And some offered material assistance for successful holding of the free and fair general election.

The government has been striving for the accomplishment of the four main tasks the final one being successful holding of a free and fair general election. The Election Commission on its part has been doing its work vigorously and well.

The Election Law, we are convinced, is lenient and there will be no difficulty to abide by it. At the same time, law and order should also be maintained so that the desired goal of holding free and fair general election can be achieved. However, certain members of certain political parties tend to disturb law and order.

Regrettably, there are also attempts to break the law. Understandably, a democratic system cannot be established in the absence of law and order. This being the

case, the task of maintenance of law and order and prevalence of peace and tranquillity must be accomplished by all means for fulfilling the wishes of the people.

**Officials Assure People of Availability of Rice**

*BK0307113389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Jul 89*

[All figures as heard]

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, attended a meeting to coordinate the reduction of commodity prices held on the first floor of the Yangon [Rangoon] City Hall at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

Addressing the meeting, Brig Gen Tin U recalled that at a similar meeting about a month ago, he had met some personnel from the Cooperatives Department and the cooperative societies as well as the chairmen of township sector and township law and order restoration councils from 27 townships of Yangon City Development Area and had urged them to open relief shops with the aim to sell goods cheaply to the people. Although that scheme had been successful in relieving the food requirements of the people to a certain extent, we have come to understand that the price of rice went up in the last week of June. [passage omitted]

Next, Colonel Kyaw Min, chairman of Yangon Division Commodity Prices Reduction Committee, explained the situation. He said: Since 18 March, our committee—in coordination with the Rice Millers Association and the divisional Cooperatives Department—has been distributing rice to the poor families through the primary cooperatives. However, we were not able to take charge of distributing rice to all the people, including the middle class and the rich. Since the state economy has been changed to a form of free economic system, rice can now be purchased and distributed freely in any region of the country. This being the case, the state does not intend to take charge of everything.

The reason why rice prices have risen in a way that is far above normal in recent days is because of rumors and politically motivated scare-mongering. People of all nationalities should not believe in these rumors and scare-mongering tactics. Our committee and the rice millers will continue to buy, sell, and distribute rice; and there should be no concern regarding rice.

Discussing the situation, U Maung Maung Kyaw, director general of the Trade Department in Irrawaddy Division, said since early 1983-84 Burma has been producing over 680 million baskets [one basket equals about one bushel] of paddy annually. Of these, 1.7 million baskets of paddy were distributed to the population, which then totaled about 35.6 million. This year we have purchased

a total of over 85.4 million baskets of paddy, which is not only enough but in excess of the rice needed for distribution among the public service personnel.

Moreover, edible palm oil is also due to arrive in Burma and it will be distributed to the people. Joint ventures that we have undertaken with foreign nations will soon take shape, and plans are afoot to import consumer goods and industrial raw materials. In particular, a foreign joint venture company [Daewoo of South Korea] will open a department store in Yangon on 25 July, and that will bring down commodity prices.

Delivering a concluding speech, Brig Gen Tin U said that the third great task of the State Law and Order Restoration Council is to strive to its utmost to alleviate the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people. In implementing this task, township cooperatives have generally recorded progress. But it is not sufficient for cooperatives to play an ordinary role in the state economy. Cooperatives from the central to the primary level must draft plans and work accordingly. Only then will they be able to ensure that the task of alleviating the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people of all nationalities is a success.

Among the reasons why commodity prices have risen in recent days is that it is now monsoon season, and traveling is difficult. Moreover, peasants have started farming, and sale of rice is normally slow in this season. These conditions—coupled with the hoarding of rice to get better prices by profit-minded big and small traders, and with the buying up of rice by the wealthy people because of false rumors arising from the political movements of certain political parties—have contributed to the soaring of rice prices.

If we look at the rice production figures as well as the amount of rice procured, it is apparent that a quantity of rice still remains in the hands of the peasants. In addition to the rice procured for the public service personnel, we also have surplus rice stocks with the Trade Department. Hence, there should be no concern about rice for consumption. The rice prices will also fall to a certain level. Rice being sold at the primary cooperative stores will be lowered to a price of 8.5 kyat per pyi. Moreover, there are plans to open 17 more shops in Yangon Division to distribute rice to actual consumers.

To ensure that rice reaches actual consumers, systematic plans must be made in each township. Law and order restoration councils concerned should not behave like the former people's councils; they should go amongst the people to help them. In some areas there have been reports of corruption, bribery, and improper attitudes rearing their heads once again. We must avoid these at all costs to gain the respect and trust of the people. Efforts must be made without reservation to make greater progress within a short time.

We warn and also appeal to some political parties, which want to create disturbances, to put a halt to their work to bring down the prices and ease the regular flow of goods if they genuinely desire to further the interests of the nation. [sentence as heard]

On our part, we shall continue to do our utmost to alleviate the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people.

The meeting ended at 1830.

**Granting of 1989 Timber Concessions Suspended**  
*BK1007150189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] Major General Chit Swe, minister of agriculture and forests and fisheries and livestock breeding, attended the meeting of chiefs of state and divisional forestry departments held at the Forestry Department Headquarters in Gyagon this morning. Also present at the meeting were U Hla Moe, consultant of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; U Maung Maung Bo, director general of the Forestry Department; and directors.

Addressing the meeting, the minister said there are short-term programs as well as long-term plans that must be carried out in cooperation with international organizations in the forestry sector. Regarding the allegations being made by some countries, the Forestry Department has written articles as well as called news conferences to explain the situation. He said there is the problem of changing climates experienced by some regions because of air pollution and forest depletion in the world. This is not a problem that Burma alone can solve, and it is something that the whole world will have to do if a successful solution is to be found. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Thai-Burma border, timber is being extracted and sold in that region by granting concession areas. About 40 concession areas, both small and large, have been granted so far. The time is right at the present to review the situation if we are to look forward to the preservation of forests along the border. Hence, no more timber concession areas will be granted this year, and today—10 July—should be considered the closing date for the concessions. [passage omitted]

**Cambodia**

**Chea Sim Opens National Assembly Session**  
*BK1107083189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Speech by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim to the opening meeting of the 17th Session of the First National Assembly, at the National Assembly Building in Phnom Penh on 11 July—recorded]

[Text] The First National Assembly of the State of Cambodia solemnly opened its 17th session at the National Assembly Building this morning with the participation of National Assembly members from the

nation's 20 constituencies. Attending as the presidium of this session were Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and leaders of party, state, and mass institutions and central ministries, offices, and units, representatives of the Buddhist clergy, ethnic groups, and associations of Overseas Cambodians. Also present were ambassadors, charges d'affaires, counselors, and representatives of embassies of friendly countries accredited to Cambodia.

Comrade Chairman Chea Sim took the floor to make the following speech to open the session:

[Begin recording] Today is full of great honors in the golden pages of the history of the National Assembly and State of Cambodia as our National Assembly opens its 17th session in the new spirit of the amended Constitution and as the supreme organization of state power and the highest representative organization of the Cambodian people, functioning with the National Assembly Standing Committee as the general staff. With greatest pride and satisfaction, the National Assembly Standing Committee would like to express its warmest welcome to all comrades, representing all the Cambodian people throughout the country who, in the period between the 16th session and this 17th session, have conducted vigorous activities in every constituency and every region, enabling our society and state to make energetic steps toward positions of strength, of victory, and of genuine mastery.

Stemming from the grasp of the spirit of the recent ninth plenum of the party Central Committee, our National Assembly must strive to use to the maximum all its rights and powers, gained as a result of the legislative investiture by the amended Constitution, to orient and control the implementation of the spirit of the Constitution and the state's legal system, thus elevating the legitimacy of our state, broadening the social democratization, and contributing to actual and lively implementation of the party's enlarged and flexible resolutions, lines, and policies put forth during the second national conference of party cadres.

Originating with the above-mentioned view, the Standing Committee would like to express firm belief that all issues in the agenda will be widely examined, discussed, and debated by all members of our National Assembly. This will enable the working procedure of our National Assembly to take place in a new form with greater quality and effectiveness than in past sessions in our drive to achieve at any costs the strategic objectives of our revolution.

Dear comrades and friends, the fruitful results of the work achieved by our National Assembly in the 29-30 April 1989 extraordinary session have created confidence in our beautiful new regime and shown our great political future to the Cambodian parties of the other side, helping them to give up their erroneous acts,

opposing and harming their own people and motherland, and helping them to quickly return to the fold in the great national union for national reconstruction. This creates an excellent opportunity for the parties of the other side to free themselves from stubbornness, illusion, and military adventure and from the intoxication of foreign military aid, the objective of which is to protract the grief, suffering, pain, separation of the people, and especially the frightening misery of Cambodian refugees in various camps in Thai territory, which is a shameful humiliation for every Cambodian.

The National Assembly of the State of Cambodia would like to express satisfaction with and delight for the outcome of the meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk in Jakarta in early May and to express the firm hope that all the existing overtures obtained in Jakarta will become the foundation for the start of the fifth meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk in Paris this July in order to advance toward finding a lasting suitable formula for national reconciliation that would open the way for the success of the international conference in Paris to define the international control mechanism.

The National Assembly of the State of Cambodia would like to express a grateful welcome to all friendly and fraternal countries, near and far, all countries in the region and the world, and all countries in the Nonaligned Movement for contributing to the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem for a peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia in the interest of security, stability, and peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. In this sense, our National Assembly would like to highly appreciate the visit made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to the PRC, regarding it as a definitely important step by the Soviet Union in the consolidation of international detente and the improvement of the atmosphere of trust in international relations, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, thus benefiting the search for solutions to regional disputes, including the Cambodian problem.

Our National Assembly would like to note with satisfaction the results made by the Soviet Union in the advance toward building a nuclear-free, peaceful, stable, and cooperative world, and would like to express unreserved support for its repeated peace initiatives and offensives in the military and political fields in Europe and the rest of the world for a glorious future of mankind the world over.

In light of the development in the Asia-Pacific and Southeast Asian regions, the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia would like to express confidence that the relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN, particularly between the State of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand, will prosper with a new quality in which peace, friendship, and cooperation will surely become the determining factor, defeating the

reactionary concept which pursues confrontation in order to prolong the suffering of the Cambodian people through the ignition of another civil war in Cambodia.

With or without a political solution, the Cambodian people throughout the country resolutely pledge never to allow the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia, and this is the ideal of mankind the world over as clearly inscribed in the 1949 international convention against genocide.

On this occasion, the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, representing the Cambodian people throughout the country, would like to express deepest gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for sending their volunteer troops to save the Cambodian people in time from the danger of genocide caused by the Pol Pot-leng Sary regime, and would like to express admiration at the combat heroism, full of great sacrifices, as displayed by the Vietnamese cadres, combatants, and people. At the same time, the Cambodian people can never forget the active support and assistance of the friendly and fraternal countries, near and far, of the peace- and justice-loving progressive forces the world over, and of various international humanitarian organizations for helping to accelerate the Cambodian people's process for revival. The State of Cambodia will continue constantly to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and solidarity with all friendly countries, near and far, and to further consolidate their bonds of multi-form cooperation, making them more diversified and more effective. We are the more delighted at and would like to welcome all assistance of international humanitarian organizations coming to contribute to rapidly erasing the serious all-round consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-leng Sary regime.

The State of Cambodia declares its readiness to strengthen and develop friendly and diplomatic relations with all countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and mutual benefit in defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the declaration of the State of Cambodia, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 clearly reflected the Cambodian forces' capability to take full responsibility for their own national reconstruction and defense tasks, something that the enemy forces abroad as well as those in the tripartite coalition have never thought possible. This has cornered the strategy and tactics of the enemies and put them under the pressure of time. Our 1988-89 dry season campaign both at the border and in the interior of the country has crushed the military adventures of the enemies of all stripes, pushed them toward more serious weakness and deterioration, and plunged them deeper

toward total collapse. In the current rainy season campaign, the Cambodian armed forces throughout the country are fighting courageously with a high sense of selflessness and sacrifice and are winning brilliant successes, causing our strategic situation and balance of force throughout the country to decidedly gain the upper hand over the enemies.

The second national conference of party cadres and last April's National Assembly extraordinary session have brought to our national society a brilliant result: the rapid, enlarged and flexible change appropriate to the phase of national, democratic, and people's revolution. This has created within the ranks of the cadres, party members, and people throughout the country a new frame of mind full of optimism and great confidence in the enlightened leadership of our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The masses of our people have exerted and are exerting all their intellectual, physical, moral, capital, material, and financial efforts together with their industriousness, inventiveness, ingenuity, thrift, and competitiveness in striving to really promote the interests of the state, and of the common and individual welfare on the basis of the five economic components.

In accordance with this new regime, the political, economic, social, and cultural life of our State of Cambodia is undergoing an important change. The economic reforms are advancing simultaneously with the political reforms, thus accelerating the process of social democratization and particularly spreading far and wide the sense of daring to think, daring to do, and daring to take responsibility as well as the spirit of saying the truth without ambiguity, bringing them in-depth to all levels. This has helped to gradually improve the methods governing the work of state, social, and economic management, bringing into form the broad concept and understanding of the need to eliminate the unnecessary median shortcomings, get rid of useless structures, and discard bureaucratic red tapes and mandarinist procedures which constitute hindrances to the country's socio-economic development process.

On the basis of the amended Constitution, the legal system of the state is being improved and structured into a new form and with a new content to ensure its effectiveness at the new stage of the national, democratic, and people's revolution and uphold the defense of the rights, religious freedoms, and legitimate interests of our people.

The National Assembly Standing Committee would like to express the belief that all our National Assembly members will do their best to help the Council of Ministers and the authorities at all levels to correctly and successfully proceed in accordance with the desires and wishes of our party and state; namely, the happiness of our people and glorious future of our motherland.

Dear comrades and friends, as mentioned in the agenda already known to you, our National Assembly will shortly begin its important work, covering all fields of social life of our state. Not only will we be hearing the reports of various institutions, but all of us will discuss and endorse several issues, including 10 important bills. At the same time, through the discussion of the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the socioeconomic plan, the implementation of the financial and budgetary tasks of the 1st half, and the orientation of the financial and budgetary tasks for the 2d half of 1989, our National Assembly will focus attention on discussing and endorsing a number of other decisions. In particular, according to Article 48 of the Constitution, our National Assembly is also duty-bound to make a decision on two important tasks concerning the organizational work and foreign affairs. Therefore, our responsibility toward the nation and people is most noble and glorious.

On the basis of the abovementioned spirit, I firmly believe that all comrades will contribute to the success of this 17th session in a joyous, cordial, and truly constructive atmosphere.

On behalf of the National Assembly Standing Committee, I would like to thank national and foreign guests of honor for their presence and declare the 17th session of the first National Assembly open. [applause] [end recording]

Afterward, the National Assembly members heard the reports on the activities of the National Assembly in the period between the 16th session and the current 17th session read by National Assembly Vice Chairman Comrade Mat Ly and the report on the activities of the Council of State read by Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State. They also listened to the explanation of the Legislative Commission of the National Assembly read by Comrade Vandi Ka-on, National Assembly member from the Battambang Constituency and chairman of the National Assembly Legislative Commission; the explanation of the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission read by Comrade Nu Beng, National Assembly member from Ratanakiri and chairman of the National Assembly Cultural and Social Affairs Commission; the explanation of the Economic, Planning, and Budgetary Commission read by Comrade Men Chhan, National Assembly member from Kompong Cham and chairman of the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budgetary Commission; and the explanation of the Nationalities Commission read by Comrade Kham Len, National Assembly member from Ratanakiri and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Commission.

The session adjourned at 1100 and will resume this afternoon.

**Second Day's Morning Session**  
*BK1207053589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] The 17th Session of the First National Assembly resumed work this morning according to the agenda.

At this second day's morning session, all National Assembly members attentively listened to a report on the military situation, the K-5 task, and the proselytization work in the first half of 1989 read by Comrade Ke Kimyan, first deputy minister of national defense; a report on the safeguarding of political security and social order in the first half of 1989 read by Comrade Sin Song, National Assembly member for Kompong Cham constituency and minister of the Interior; a draft statement on the permanent neutrality of the State of Cambodia read by Comrade Vandi Ka-on, National Assembly member for Battambang constituency and chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission; a draft bill on the adjustment of the allocation of roles and duties of the Finance Ministry read by Comrade Chhay Than, minister of Finance; a draft bill on the adjustment of the allocation of roles and duties of the Commerce Ministry read by Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of Trade; a draft bill on the adjustment of the allocation of roles and duties of the Industry Ministry read by Female Comrade Ho Non, minister of Industry; a draft bill on the adjustment of the allocation of the roles and duties of the Defense Ministry read by Comrade Tie Banh, minister of National Defense; a draft bill regarding the levy of tax on visas read by Comrade Dit Munti, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs; a draft bill on foreign investment in the State of Cambodia read by Comrade Chea Chanto, minister of planning; and a draft bill regarding the tax on export-import goods read by Comrade Chhay Than, minister of finance.

The 17th Session of the First National Assembly adjourned at 1100 and will resume this afternoon.

**Hun Sen Receives Delegation From U.S.**  
*BK1207044589 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0408 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 12—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, received in Phnom Penh Monday morning Chhang Song, chairman of the "Samakom Khemarak Sangkruos" Association of Khmer residents in the United States, now on a visit to Cambodia.

Speaking to his guest, Chairman Hun Sen briefly highlighted the all-round achievements recorded by the Cambodian people over the past decade, especially in the diplomatic and military fields, the recent developments around the country and the Cambodian Government's efforts in the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict.

He also made clear the goodwill stance of the State of Cambodia while criticizing Prince Sihanouk's volte-face attitude relating to his demand for the dissolution of the government of the State of Cambodia.

Hun Sen said that only the government in Phnom Penh, which is running day-to-day affairs in Cambodia, is caring for the interests of the Cambodian people and has shown firm determination in the struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

On the Khmer opposition factions' allegation that there would remain Vietnamese troops in uniform of the Cambodian Armed Forces after September, Hun Sen said this was nothing but a trick to sling mud at the State of Cambodia.

He highly valued the activities and realistic stance of Mr Chhang Song's association toward the Cambodian conflict, especially the "Samakom Khemarak Sangkruos's" opposition to the planned U.S. military aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions.

For his part, Chhang Song praised the rapid development in Cambodia and the efforts of Chairman Hun Sen personally in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Mr Chhang Song, during his stay here, is expected to attend a seminar on consequences left by the genocidal Pol Pot clique in Cambodia's national economy and the prevention of Pol Potists' return to power in Cambodia.

The seminar is to be held here next week with the participation of foreign specialists and observers.

#### Leaders Greet MPR Officials on National Day

BK1107064789 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0452 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 10—Cambodian party and state leaders have extended warmest greetings to their Mongolian counterparts on the 68th National Day of the Mongolian People's Republic (July 11).

The joint message, signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council and Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was addressed to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and L. Renchin, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. It says:

"The Mongolian People's Republic is the first Asian country to have embarked upon building socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. Over the past six decades, the heroic Mongolian people, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh as an outstanding leader, have obtained all-sided achievements,

especially in national development at present, the industrious Mongolian people are actively implementing the resolutions of the 19th MPRP congress and the eighth five-year plan aimed at building material and technical base for socialism and socio-economic development.

"The Cambodian people expressed their strong support for the Mongolian party's and state's tireless and good will efforts and initiatives for turning the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

"We are firmly convinced that the militant solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation between Cambodia and Mongolia will be further developed in the interests of the two peoples".

Also on the same occasion, Hun Sen, in the name of Cambodian foreign minister, has sent a message of greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Tserenpiliyin Gombosuren.

#### Achievements of 'Dual-Duty' Companies Noted

BK0507091489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Combined Forces Constitute the Effective Power in Contributing To Strengthening and Expanding the Strategic Tasks of the Dual-Duty Companies in the Localities"—date not given]

[Text] To carry out a task with any success, there is no way other than to understand how to fully and correctly utilize the combined forces, combined measures, and combined means. With unified views, attention, and ideology, all undertakings are surely going to be carried out successfully. Now as in the past, district companies are actively engaging in their dual duty [of defense and reconstruction] with the assistance of all levels and sectors in the localities. They have achieved excellent results in this endeavor. An indispensable, lively, and broad movement in all activities and in all domains of national society has surged forward in a most resolute and complex manner. As a result, the district dual-duty companies in the localities have made great achievements in contributing to the nation and motherland. Our position of strength and of victory is causing the enemies to steadily deteriorate and collapse one after another; the enemies themselves have not denied that they are facing defeat. Among the immense results of the combined forces in the attacks against the enemies to defend our border and localities, we can proudly note the achievements contributed by the district dual-duty companies.

Originating with their firm and strong position and views, despite the rapid changes in the situation, cadres and combatants of the district dual-duty companies continue to firmly uphold their determination to fight resolutely. On a solid political basis, the district dual-duty companies pay close attention to going deep among

the masses and people, teaching and propagating the ways to clearly understand our side, the enemy side, and the tasks that must be fulfilled.

With the flames of hatred and indignation for the enemies burning seethingly, our masses and people have made many achievements in attacking the enemies, unmasking and flushing out planted enemy agents, proselytizing the misled persons, and, especially, contributing to building the Armed Forces with a high sense of self-abnegation. The district dual-duty companies, together with the other local armed forces and local militiamen, have resolutely defended their villages and communes, even those in the remote regions and, particularly, those in the complex terrain of western Cambodia. Among these companies are the 10th Company of Sangke District, the 1st Company of Siem Pang District, the 2d Company of Phnum Kravanh District, and the 2d Company of Stoung District.

At present, the effort to build and strengthen the Armed Forces in all fields so that they can advance toward taking full charge of the national defense duty, which is the most important and urgent task, and the attention paid to building, strengthening, and developing the capability and quality of the district dual-duty companies in the localities are indispensable matters. Therefore, the provinces and districts throughout the country must vigorously enhance the building of local dual-duty companies for the defense and reconstruction of the motherland. To successfully attack the enemies, we must understand how to correctly conduct the work of agitating the masses into participating in revolutionary movements under all circumstances. This task should not be regarded as a separate, special task of the Armed Forces. It is a lively, joint common movement with a clear-cut objective. Whether or not the villages and communes can be strong and firm depends on the combined forces and combined measures. If the dual-duty companies successfully implement their tasks, are keen at attacking the enemies, and are skillful in agitating the masses and people, the localities, villages, and communes certainly will be strong and firm, thus enabling the district to develop rapidly.

The spirit of the sessions of the party Central Committee clearly stipulates that the strength of the revolution resides in the localities. The companies must be conscious of their own nature; must be in control; must promote the three movements of the masses and people; must build strong villages and communes; must enhance close cooperation with the militiamen of the villages, communes, and districts; and must go deep among, and stay close to, the masses and people in order to encourage them to actively participate in the attacks against the enemies. At the same time, it is imperative to set up party chapters in all companies for the purpose of directing combat activities with the greatest results in ensuring security for the people.

All companies must use their spare time to learn more about politics and military tactics so that their units can constantly develop and become strong.

The force of victory is in our hands. The task of advancing toward taking full charge of our own nation will surely be crowned with a brilliant success.

**Vietnam Peace Plan Called 'Most Unjust'**

*BK3006081589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[“Political commentary”: “Peace for Cambodia”]

[Text] It is obvious that what the Cambodian people want is peace. Cambodians are fighting not because they love the blood-letting war which is ruining the country. Cambodians fight because they love peace. However, the peace Cambodians want is different from the peace Vietnam plans to donate to Cambodia because this Vietnamese peace is most unjust for Cambodia. It is a peace in which Cambodian will become Vietnamese; it is one that will transform Cambodia into a Vietnamese province. This way, Cambodians will no longer have any rights; they will no longer have any country and their race will no longer exist. Cambodians' fate will be like that of the Cham [former inhabitants of central Vietnam] if Cambodia accepts Vietnam's current peace.

The peace Cambodians want is the one which brings independence to Cambodia; this independence should also be a genuine one and not just on the lips or on paper like the peace the group of Cambodians propped up by Vietnam has been boasting about. Vietnam has to respect the principles of non-interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, which are correct universal principles as stated in the UN Charter. Only this way can Vietnam show that it is sincere. It should give a just peace to Cambodia and not the one in accordance with Vietnam's current peace plan which wants to push Cambodia's head into a client regime's bag.

This Vietnamese deceitful game will not confuse Cambodians who can make a distinction between Vietnam's fake peace and Cambodia's genuine peace. Cambodians are absolutely clear about this peace issue and they will always remember that Cambodia's Kampuchea Kraom had been most unjustly annexed by Vietnam. This is a proof already in Cambodians' eyes. Therefore, Cambodians will continue to fight if they do not have a just peace for Cambodia. This is the duty of Cambodians toward the Cambodian nation and motherland.

**Commentary Views Solution to End Fighting**

*BK1007090489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Political commentary by Uk Sunnary: “Who Wants To Continue War in Cambodia?”]

[Text] The war in Cambodia which has taken place for the past 10 years was caused [words indistinct]. No

matter what pretext it has resorted to, Vietnam cannot avoid being responsible for the misery suffered by the Cambodian people in the 1980's.

The solution to the war in Cambodia mainly depends on the coming conference in Paris. By then we will know clearly who wants to continue the war.

For the time being, let us take a look at the two options we have; the peace-oriented option and the warmongering option. Before leaving for the Paris conference, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, expressed the hope that the solution to the Cambodian problem might be reached, at least in part, at the coming Paris meeting.

As for the Phnom Penh regime which is the star actor in Vietnam's tragic drama, it has strongly criticized the ASEAN association which has decided that the solution to the Cambodian problem should be based on the establishment of a four-party provisional coalition government and the presence of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia. The puppet regime stated that this was a backward move. What more does Vietnam and its puppet want? The ASEAN-style solution is a very reasonable solution which might help Cambodia to enjoy permanent peace. Since all parties are members of this provisional government, why must any party oppose this, take up arms, and fight for anything else? How can any party use its military forces to monopolize the power when the UN peacekeeping force is in Cambodia to safeguard and preserve peace and order?

Hun Sen has continued to say that he is afraid the Khmer Rouge might come back. He has forgotten that he himself is one of the Khmer Rouge. Hun Sen used to say that the UN army is incapable. If so, do we have to keep the Vietnamese Army in our country forever? Hun Sen has tried to persuade Samdech Sihanouk's and His Excellency Son Sann's parties to attack the Khmer Rouge. Is this a political solution to the Cambodian problem? When will the conflict in Cambodia end? Hun Sen should know that the 10-year war is more than enough. It is more than enough, sir, for the Cambodian people to suffer this long.

The solution a la Vietnam and a la Hun Sen is similar to the Soviet solution in Afghanistan—a solution which has caused daily death to the Afghan people. Sir, please do not think only about your group's unlimited power which will only cause the Cambodian people to lose much time that should be used in rebuilding Cambodia. Other people in the world are thinking about building and making their countries prosperous. You should also know that the Cambodian people do not like the Khmer Rouge, both Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge and Heng Samrin-Hun Sen's Khmer Rouge. This is because the Cambodian people know very well that Pol Pot, Heng Samrin, and Hun Sen are all guilty because they caused the death of the Cambodian people during the 1975-79 period. The guilt of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen is even more

serious than that of Pol Pot because they have helped Vietnam terminate Cambodia's soul and have served the Soviet Union's expansionist policy.

In short, all these personages should realize their own guilt, stop pointing fingers at one another, and jointly allow the Cambodian people to succeed them in the search for the Cambodian solution. A solution which is acceptable to the Cambodian people must also put a permanent end to the war in Cambodia. The Cambodian people trust the UN peacekeeping force more than any country's army, such as the Vietnamese Army or the current Vietnamese-Cambodian hybrid army that Vietnam has rigged up in Cambodia.

#### **SRV Opposition to ASEAN Proposal Viewed**

*BK1107093189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[“Political commentary”: “Who Is Hindering A Solution To the Cambodian Problem?”]

[Text] Following the ASEAN appeal for a comprehensive solution for Cambodia, the Heng Samrin regime, propped up by Vietnam, termed this appeal a spike in the spokes of the process to find a solution to the Cambodian problem. Everyone knows that this kind of accusation by the Heng Samrin regime is nothing new; it is simply an echo of the Vietnamese. Earlier, Vietnam had accused ASEAN of hindering a reasonable solution. However, let us try to find the truth. Who is hindering a solution to the Cambodian problem? Is it Vietnam or ASEAN? Let us consider the following.

ASEAN, along with the international community, wants a comprehensive political solution for Cambodia to definitively end the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops, definitively end the communist regime propped up by Vietnam, and to eliminate the threat of the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot group in Cambodia. ASEAN calls for genuine and meticulous supervision of the Vietnamese troop pullout; for the establishment of a provisional government to replace the communist regime propped up by Vietnam; and for the presence of an international peacekeeping force to guard against the threat of the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot group. However, Vietnam, with the support of the regime it props up, opposes a correct supervision of the troop pullout, the establishment of a provisional government to replace the communist regime, and the presence of the international peacekeeping force in Cambodia to guard against the threat of the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot. Who then is hindering a solution to the Cambodian problem? With this simple question, we can automatically expose the most tricky face of the ones who are opposing and hindering a solution to the Cambodian problem: They are Vietnam and a handful of Khmer Rouge whom Vietnam has propped up but who have instead turned to accusing and blaming others.

As for Vietnam's tricky idea of opposing the ASEAN solution, it is not difficult to understand. Vietnam's real goal is to let Cambodians fight Cambodians with Vietnam preserving the Khmer Rouge group it has propped up in power and let the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge remain a threat in Cambodia. This is why Vietnam has made such an effort to oppose a solution which would unite the Cambodian nation again because Vietnam most badly wants Cambodians to be split in accordance with its outdated trick of divide and rule.

In sum, it is Vietnam which is hindering a correct solution to the Cambodian problem and not ASEAN as the propaganda machine of the Heng Samrin puppet regime has echoed after the Vietnamese. ASEAN and the international community think that a solution a la Vietnamese—leaving Cambodians to fight Cambodians and leaving in power the regime Vietnam has propped up—is a reward for Vietnam in its aggression in Cambodia and a most unjust solution for Cambodia, the victim. This is why ASEAN and the international community agreed that a provisional government should be established to replace the communist Heng Samrin regime. ASEAN is hindering not a just solution to the Cambodian problem but Vietnam's unjust and most treacherous solution for Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

**Alleged Corruption in Phnom Penh Reported**  
*BK1207020689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[“Feature on Situation and Activities of the Vietnamese Enemies and Their Phnom Penh Puppets”]

[Excerpt] According to reports from Phnom Penh by our secret agents, people, compatriots, and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, people and Cambodian soldiers in Phnom Penh are disturbed and angry with the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets and traitors who have been carrying out corrupt activities to increasingly plunder our Cambodian nation and people.

These compatriots report that the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets and their clique and families, protected by tens of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops, are eagerly carrying out all kinds of corrupt activities to plunder the resources of our Cambodian nation and people to enrich themselves and their clique and families. As a concrete example, our compatriots reported that when the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets announced their so-called economic reforms allowing privately-run trade, Hun Sen's elder brother gathered the resources his family and clique have plundered from the Cambodian nation and people to open a big international hotel in Phnom Penh by the name of White Hotel in English; this is the biggest hotel in Phnom Penh. Apart from this, Hun Sen's elder brother has also opened the biggest and most expensive restaurant in Phnom Penh called Intercontinental in English.

These reports also disclose that Tie Banl, Vietnam's puppet defense minister in Phnom Penh, also has a large gold shop. It is the gold he and his clique have plundered from our Cambodian nation and people in collaboration with the Vietnamese aggressors during the past more than 10 years.

As for the handful Vietnamese bigshots in Phnom Penh, they have amassed immense wealth and have contacts which are busily running smuggling activities abroad, on land, at sea, and by air.

People in Phnom Penh are getting restless and are most angrily denouncing the corrupt activities to plunder the resources of our Cambodian nation and people by a handful of Vietnam's puppets in Phnom Penh to enrich themselves. Our people say that the announced economic reforms and other changes were not aimed at solving the Cambodian people's daily life or serving the interests of the Cambodian nation; they were in fact designed to dupe international opinion to show that these puppets do think of the country, the nation, and the people and that they have changed themselves—whose true natures are out-and-out lackeys of the Vietnamese aggressors—to being nationalists.

However, whatever this handful of Vietnam's puppets and lackeys in Phnom Penh have announced or carried out, it is only to serve the interests of the Vietnamese aggressors and those of the puppets and the small circle of their families. As for the people in Phnom Penh, like people throughout the country, they never benefit, even a little, from those economic reforms and other changes made by Vietnam and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppets. On the contrary, our people face increased suffering and destruction. [passage omitted]

**Chhit Choeun Volunteers To Cease Activities**  
*BK1207010089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[“Message from His Excellency Chhit Choeun alias Mok to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea”, dated 9 June—read by announcer]

[Text] To Respected His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea:

I retired in January 1986 at the age of 60 in accordance with the regulations of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the working procedure for cadres.

Since January 1986, I have been contributing to the struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets in accordance with my ability and capability. I would like to inform Your Excellency that once all aggressor forces of the Hanoi Vietnamese, both regular

forces and those disguised as the puppets', are withdrawn from Cambodia under the proper and genuine supervision of a UN international organization, I will from then on ask to cease all activities within Cambodian state organizations following liberation.

Please accept my sincere greetings.

[Dated] 9 June 1989

[Signed] Chhit Choeun alias Mok

His Excellency Khiem Samphan already agreed with His Excellency Chhit Choeun's proposal on 10 July 1989.

### Laos

#### Party Adopts Resolution on 1990 Major Events

*BK1107104389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[“Resolution adopted by the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the celebration of major events in 1990,” signed by Khamtai Siphandon—dated 21 June, read by announcer]

[Text] In 1990 our entire party, Army, and masses will organize the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of our party and of the 15th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. At the same time, our party and people will organize, together with the other fraternal parties and countries, the proletariat, and the world people, the commemorations of the 120th birthday of Lenin, the great leader of the proletariat, and of the 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement and of the national liberation movements in the world and the founder and leader of the Indochinese Communist Party—the predecessor of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. As for the birthday of President Ho Chi Minh in particular, the UNESCO plans to organize a worldwide celebration of the occasion.

Therefore, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to organize the celebrations and commemorations of the above-mentioned occasions with the following contents:

#### I. Objectives and Significance

1. Let us convince all cadres, party members, and people to clearly understand the history, tradition, and talented leadership of our party, acquired in the past period of the revolutionary struggle; to clearly understand the achievements brought by the revolution to our people and country; to see the difference between the old and new regimes; and to correctly assess the achievements scored in the past 15 years. At the same time, our people must be helped to understand the various difficulties and negative phenomena which must be resolutely overcome and rectified by us.

2. Everyone must be helped to appreciate and to see the party's line and domestic and foreign policies in the new period of the revolution, that is the period of consolidating, developing, and perfecting the popular democratic system so as to gradually bypass capitalism toward socialism. Marxism-Leninism acts as a compass showing the direction for the Lao revolution. The LPDR is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. The solidarity and special militant alliance between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia must be stepped up. Our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries must be stepped up. At the same time, attention must be paid to consolidating, building, and strengthening the revolutionary forces in all fields, including the national defense forces and public security forces, to defend and build the country.

3. Let us show the profound gratitude of our party, state, and people to the great virtues and deeds committed by Lenin and President Ho Chi Minh; by the Soviet party, state, and people; and by the Vietnamese party, state, and people toward the Lao revolution. Everyone must be helped to clearly see the great contributions made by them to the movements struggling for peace, independence, sovereignty, and social progress. Our cadres and people must be helped to understand more profoundly the lives and great tasks undertaken by these personages. Hence, our cadres and people must be encouraged to study from their excellent exemplary deeds in carrying out the revolution and from their clean records and qualifications.

4. Let us use the celebrations and commemorations of these events to mobilize our entire party, Army, and masses to effect the all-round renovation and to joyously compete with one another in implementing and translating into reality the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions adopted by the 4th party Central Committee and the various decrees issued by the Council of Ministers, aimed at fulfilling the objectives outlined by the fourth party congress, for example in promoting a movement to turn to the grass roots and the countryside and to go up to mountainous regions to fulfill the agricultural and forestry projects, thereby making this production season brilliantly successful and scoring a great victory for the year 1990 which is the final year of the second 5-year state plan.

#### II. Orientation and Method of Organizing the Implementation

1. Preparations: Each service and locality must rely on this resolution in mapping out its own detailed action plans, such as the plan to promote a movement to turn to the grass roots and the countryside and to go up to mountainous regions to implement and to translate into reality the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions adopted by the 4th party Central Committee and the various decrees issued by the Council of Ministers. Propaganda documents must be prepared to train and educate cadres, party members, and multiethnic people to appreciate

and to translate into practice the significance and substances of the 1990 major events. Budgets and necessary material conditions must be prepared.

**2. Propaganda and Mobilization Work:** The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board must rely on this resolution in mapping out overall goals and specific plans for organizing the celebration of each event as a basis for implementation by each level. All services under the supervision of the board must be informed of such specific plans for organizing each celebration at least 2 months in advance so that grand and effective movements can be mobilized. All newspapers, television and radio programs, and the LAO NEWS AGENCY must carry programs and articles written specifically for each event. The Ministry of Information and Culture must organize artistic and literary activities and displays, produce documentary films and videotapes, prepare publications and books, make propaganda billboards and campaign posters, and prepare slogans for commemorating the 120th birthday of Lenin. It must contact the embassy of the SRV and the UNESCO representation in Laos in order to coordinate with them to successfully organize the celebration of the 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh.

**3. The Work of Organizing Theoretical Study and Research:** In each event, a profound political life campaign must be conducted through short-term seminars aimed at enabling our people to understand the party's line in the new period of the revolution and to progressively step up the degree of grandness of the celebration of the next important event. The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board has the duty to prepare documents for use in each political life campaign, to arrange seminar leaders and lecturers, and to advise each level how to organize seminars. Lectures must be held at offices, organizations, military and police units, factories, schools, hospitals, and business production foundations. The substance of these lectures must be supplied by the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board.

In commemorating Lenin's and President Ho Chi Minh's birthdays in particular, coordination must be sought from the Soviet and Vietnamese embassies so that the celebrations of the two important events will be brilliantly carried out. The Guidance Committee must invite representatives of the Laos-USSR and Laos-Vietnam friendship associations to participate in organizing the celebrations. In addition organizing seminars to appreciate the line and policies of our party, the Advanced Party School, with coordination of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, the Social Science Commission, and the Aloun Mai Journal, must carry out a study on two theoretical subjects, namely Lenin's new economic policy and its application to the prevailing conditions in Laos and the revolutionary qualifications and life-styles of the great Lenin and President Ho Chi Minh.

**4. Guideline for Celebrations:** In Vientiane capital and other localities, grand celebrations are to be organized with the contents conforming to the reality; work emulation campaigns must be promoted; extravagance must be avoided; and celebrations should be only in form. Trade fairs, sports events, and artistic and literary contests should be organized on the condition that security must be ensured. With regard to the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the national day in Vientiane capital, parades of the masses must be organized. As for other localities, rallies must be held as well as other activities mentioned above.

**5. Emulation Campaigns Work:** Beginning on 1 January 1990, emulation campaigns will be organized to mobilize movements to welcome the four major commemorative events. The objectives of the emulation campaigns are to use the economic, cultural, and social units and the business production units of all services and at the grass roots as contest sites with a view to fulfilling all the tasks outlined by the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers for the 1989-1990 period by relying on political duties of their respective services, localities, and units. Each office, organization, and unit must rely on their actual monthly action plans in defining objectives for each emulation campaign. The starting point is on the day the commemoration begins. Each emulation campaign must have definite objectives and timetable. After the celebration of each event, lessons must be drawn, outstanding persons selected, and mobilization campaigns for the next event carried out.

After 1 December 1990, an overall review of the 1990 emulation campaigns must be conducted and commendations given out. The Supreme People's Assembly plans to confer honorary titles on national laboring heroes and emulation combatants for their outstanding deeds in the tasks of national defense and national construction on the occasion of the celebration of the 15th founding anniversary of the LPDR. The mass organizations, especially the Trade Unions Central Committee, must be responsible for outlining a guideline for each campaign and conducting a follow-up review of the event and reporting its outcome to the party Central Committee.

**6. Formation of a Committee in Charge of Guidance:** To ensure that the organizing of the celebrations of the afore-said major events is successfully carried out in accordance with established objectives, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to form the Committee in Charge of Guiding the Organization of the Celebration of the Major Events in 1990 as follows:

The Committee in Charge of Guidance is composed of:  
1. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and acting president of the LPDR, head;

2. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, deputy head;

3. Comrade Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first deputy national defense minister, deputy head;
4. Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board, deputy head;
5. Comrade A-sang Laoli, member of the party Central Committee and interior minister, member;
6. Comrade Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, member;
7. Comrade Thonglai Kommasit, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army, member;
8. Comrade Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee and deputy foreign affairs minister, member;
9. Comrade Mrs Onchan Thammavong, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Federation of Lao Women's Unions, member;
10. Comrade Son Khamvanvongsa, alternate member of the party Central Committee and acting minister of information and culture, member;
11. Comrade Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Committee Central Committee, member;
12. Comrade Vanthong Sengmeuang, deputy minister and deputy chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers, member; and
13. Comrade Bounthan Souvannasouk, chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions, member.

As for at the provincial and city municipal levels, the committees in charge of guiding the celebrations must be fully set up. The Committees in Charge of Guiding the Organizing of the Celebrations is responsible for the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in organizing and guiding all activities on the days of the major events and has the right to inspect the activities carried out by all services and all levels so as to ensure that they will be effectively utilized to serve the celebrations. All policies and plans of action adopted by all services to serve the celebrations of the major events must be endorsed by the Committee in Charge of Guiding the Organizing of the Celebrations.

Upon receiving this resolution, the committees in charge of guiding the organizing of the celebrations of the major events at the central, provincial, and city municipal levels must organize strict implementation of it.

This resolution is effective on the day it is signed.

[Dated] Vientiane, 21 June 1989

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, acting on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau

### Editorial on Upcoming Events

*BK1207100189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Editorial: "Take Initiative To Implement the Resolution of Party Central Committee Political Bureau on the Celebrations of the Great Festivals in 1990"]

[Text] The party Central Committee Political Bureau recently adopted a resolution on the celebrations of the major festivals in 1990, namely the 35th founding anniversary the LPRP, 15th founding anniversary of the LPDR, 120th birthday of Lenin, and 100th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. This highly significant resolution is the order issued by the party calling on cadres, party members, and every people to take initiatives and strive to score brilliant achievements. The party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided to organize jubilant celebrations of the major festivals. The objectives of the resolution are as follows:

1. Let us convince all cadres, party members, and people to clearly understand the history, tradition, and the talented leadership of our party, acquired in the past period of the revolutionary struggle; to clearly understand the achievements brought by the revolution to our people and country; to see the differences between the old and the new regimes; to correctly assess the achievements scored in the past 15 years; and, at the same time, understand various difficulties and negative phenomena which must be overcome and rectified by us.
2. Everyone must be helped to appreciate and see the party's and state's line and domestic and foreign policies in the new period of the revolution, that is the period of consolidating, developing, and perfecting the popular democratic system so as to gradually bypass capitalism toward socialism. Marxism-Leninism acts as a compass showing the direction for the Lao Revolution. The LPRP is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao Revolution. The solidarity and special militant alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia must be stepped up. Our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries must also be strengthened. At the same time, attention must be paid to consolidating, building, and strengthening the revolutionary forces in all fields, including the national defense forces and public security forces, to defend and build the country.
3. Let us show the profound gratitude of our party, state, and people to the great virtues and deeds committed by Lenin and President Ho Chi Minh; by the Soviet party, state, and people; and by the Vietnamese party, state, and people toward the Lao revolution. Everyone must be helped to clearly see the great contribution made by them to the movements struggling for peace, independence, sovereignty, and social progress. Our cadres and people must be helped to understand more profoundly the lives and great tasks undertaken by these personages.

hence, our cadres and people must be encouraged to study from their excellent exemplary deeds in carrying out the revolution and from their clean records and qualifications.

4. Let us use the celebration and commemoration of these events to mobilize our entire party, Army, and masses to effect the all-round renovation and to joyously compete with one another in implementing and translating into reality the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions adopted by the 4th party Central Committee and the various decrees issued by the Council of Ministers.

The four aforementioned objectives are extremely important because they cover every sphere of work and movement and have become the essence of the political life of the entire party, Army, and masses. We must strive to implement them. To succeed, we must firmly grasp the objectives, levels of expectation, and direction of the resolution. In particular, the committees in charge of organizing the celebrations of the festivals at all levels, and party and administrative committees must begin making preparations from this very moment, such as by drawing up detailed schedules, preparing propaganda documents and training which must be carried in various forms, mobilizing extensive emulation campaigns, and, at the same time, organizing arts, cultural, and sports activities to create a festive atmosphere with the sense of responsibility. Our entire party, army, and masses must take initiative to implement this resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and link each major festival with the political duties in each locality and the whole country with the aim of successfully implementing the second 5-year socioeconomic development plan and to ensure that the celebrations of the major festivals will proceed meaningfully and enthusiastically.

**Sali Vongkhamsao Attends French Photo Exhibit**  
*BK1207093389 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT  
12 Jul 89*

[Text] Vientiane, July 12 (KPL)—The Lao Committee for the Bicentenary Celebration of the French Revolution in collaboration with the French Embassy opened here yesterday a photo exhibition.

Among the guests of honour present at the opening ceremony was Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning and finance.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Sisana Sisan, director of the National Institute for Social Science, and Marc Menguy, French ambassador to Laos, spoke about the significance of the French Revolution.

In his address, Sisana Sisan lauded the French Revolution which was launched two hundred years ago on July 14, 1789. The French Revolution, said he, has left legacy having international significance for mankind, particularly

its declaration on human and civil rights. The French Revolution, said Sisana Sisan, opened a new era of freedom, equality and fraternity for the French people.

The bicentenary celebration of the French Revolution in the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], noted Sisana Sisan, was an event of significance being taken place at the time when the relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and peoples of Laos and France are positively developed.

The celebration, he went on to say, is a symbol of common aspiration of mankind in wanting to retain human dignity, and to strengthen international peace and security.

**Philippines**

**Military Hunts 9 Suspects in Rowe Killing**  
*HK1007043389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 10 Jul 89 pp 1, 8*

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] The military launched yesterday a big manhunt for nine other suspects in the killing of U.S. army Col. James Rowe, following a raid on a suspected safehouse of New People's Army (NPA) rebels last Saturday in Quezon City.

Rowe was gunned down by unidentified men while being driven to his office at the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) in Quezon City last April 20.

The New People's Army (NPA) took full responsibility for the killing and vowed to stage more attacks on U.S. military personnel in press statements sent to newspaper offices after the incident.

A joint team from the National Capital Region Defense Command (NCRDC) and the Capital Region Command (Capcom) is leading the manhunt for the suspects whose identities were not revealed, pending their arrest.

Col. Emiliano Templo, Capcom deputy commander, said the suspects were identified from documents and diskettes seized by raiders Saturday night from the office of Jaime Tadeo, chairman of the kilusang Magbubukid sa Piipinas, at 196 Katipunan Street in Proj. 4, Quezon City.

Templo said documents seized during the raid also showed a map of JUSMAG and its nearby areas, believed to be submitted to the NPA liquidation squad by activist-student Conrado Contente who was arrested by Constabulary agents last month.

He said there is a big possibility that the NPA group which ambushed Rowe is the same one which has been undertaking killings in Metro Manila the last few days.

Military agents were armed with a search warrant issued by Judge Filemon Mendoza during the raid on Tadeo's office. However, they failed to arrest any suspect. Tadeo himself was not in the house when the raid occurred.

Col. Jose Lachica, NCRDC operations chief, said seized documents are still being studied and decoded by the military to identify other persons involved in Rowe killing and pinpoint other NPA hideouts in Metro Manila.

Lachica said Romulo Kintanar, NPA chief of staff, and some of his officers, had been reported frequenting Tadeo's office.

The subjects of the raid were NPA staff members Edwin Jopson, Noel Itabay, Tadeo Abulencia, Herusum Anglong, Freddie Abella, Frtancisco Belmonte, Raymundo Navarro, Elmer Paterno, and certain "Ka [Comrade] Freddie" and "Ka Joel."

Lachica said two Palestinians are also being hunted by military agents in connection with the Rowe killing.

Meanwhile, the NCRDC said it will conduct more raids in the next few days so that the NPA will not have a chance to carry out its terroristic activities while President Aquino is away.

Capt. Joseph Galam, acting chief of the NCRDC intelligence office, said the raid last Saturday was only the first of a series of activities being undertaken by the military to suppress any move by the NPA.

#### **Four NPA Men Prime Suspects**

HK1107020589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] The military has identified four members of the communist New People's Army as principal suspects in the killing last April 21 in Quezon City of U.S. Army Colonel James Nicholas Rowe. One of them was a bodyguard of the head of a farmers' group. At a press conference at his office at Camp Aguinaldo, Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, identified the four as Medel Manalo, alias Ka Andres or Ka Lando, one of the CPP-NPA's [Communist Party of the Philippines] political assassination team leaders; Edwin Jocson, alias (Edjoc), and two others who were identified only as Ka Banong and Ka Eddie. He also disclosed that one of the suspects, Ka Eddie, a member of the CPP's political assassination team, using his membership with the Kilusang Mambabukid ng Pilipinas [KMP—Farmers Movement of the Philippines] as a legal cover, is one of the bodyguards of KMP Chairman Jaime Tadeo. Biazon added that the group was used in intelligence monitoring and in the ambush killing of Rowe.

#### **Bodyguard's Role Denied**

HK1107105989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Excerpt] President of the Peasants Movement of the Philippines Jimmy Tadeo today denied an accusation by the military that he has a bodyguard named Comrade Eddie, who is suspected by the military of involvement in the murder of Colonel James Rowe. For the details, here is Eloy Aquino of Mobile 12:

[Begin recording] [Aquino] Jimmy Tadeo denied employing a bodyguard named Comrade Eddie, who is suspected by the military of being one of the four communist hitmen who murdered U.S. Army Colonel James Rowe in Quezon City last 21 April.

At a news conference, Tadeo presented his driver, Raul Montero, who he claimed had always accompanied him wherever he went. The military has issued this accusation probably to cover up their embarrassment from raiding our headquarters last Saturday, he added. He said that if the military has sufficient evidence, they can arrest Raul Montero, the official driver of the association.

[Tadeo] If I had any companion, that was Raul Montero. He has been with me since 1987, and was always with me wherever I went. You all know him. When we went to the Department of Agrarian Reform, they also knew him there, because I always went with him there when I had requests to make. In all my public speaking engagements, he was there. He also came to the Manila Hotel's Coffee Forum, where he came face to face with Colonel Templo, who even offered us juice. I did not have a companion by the name of Comrade Eddie.

There is no truth to the accusation implicating my bodyguard in the murder of Colonel Rowe. This accusation was merely brought out by the police to cover up their embarrassment from raiding our headquarters, where they did not find anything against us. So, to turn things around and smear my credibility and that of my association, they spread this accusation against me. But, if they have evidence that it was my bodyguard who murdered Colonel Rowe, then they should arrest Raul.

[Aquino] At the same time, Tadeo said that his organization is legal, a non-stock non-profit organization, and is registered at the Securities and Exchange Commission. However, he confirmed that he personally knew Edwin Jopson because he had, at some stage, been with him in the city, but claimed he does not know where he is now. Jopson Medel Manalo, alias Comrade Andres, Lando, Banong is one of the suspects in the Rowe killing. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Marcos Loyalist Funds Said Brought From Hawaii**

HK1107104389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] National Capital Region Defense Command [NCRDC] commanding general Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon has revealed the alleged arrival from Hawaii of two persons carrying money intended to support loyalists here.

Bing Formento reports:

[Begin recording] Money intended to fund mass actions and demonstrations of Marcos supporters in the Philippines has arrived, according to a report received by the military. This was revealed by Brig Gen Rodolfo Biazon to reporters, claiming that two couriers have arrived from Hawaii, bringing with them large sums of money to support protest activities staged by Marcos loyalists in Manila. Biazon added that two more couriers carrying more money are also expected in the country. However, Biazon did not name the couriers, saying that they were being monitored by the military.

On news about the controversial renegade officer Gringo Honasan, Biazon said that he is not expected to make any move at the moment. He added that Honasan's rightist group does not have the capability to topple the present administration. He also asserted that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is prepared against any threats from either leftist or rightist groups.

Biazon said that the military is now closely monitoring the movements of the Marcos loyalists, as it regards the Honasan group as no longer constituting any serious threat. [end recording]

#### Aquino Wants Couriers Identified

HK1207094589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Excerpt] President Aquino has ordered NCRDC chief General Rodolfo Biazon to identify the two Filipino couriers bringing in money for Marcos loyalists planning against the government. We learned this from Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr after he spoke with President Aquino a few minutes before the chief executive had her first meeting with French officials. Macaraig said he informed the president about a military intelligence report that former First Lady Imelda Marcos sent an undetermined amount of money to loyalists in order to support activities against the government.

Regarding the Marcoses' formal acknowledgement of the Aquino administration, Macaraig said the president did not comment on this issue.

Regarding Macaraig's report on the violence that occurred at the Department of Education, Culture, and Sports yesterday, he said the president is concerned about the students' protest against tuition fee hikes. Mrs Aquino has again appealed to authorities to observe maximum tolerance toward the students. Secretary Catalino Macaraig met with 40 attached agencies and discussed the formation of a monitoring system in all government agencies that will check on lax employees. This is in connection with the president's statement during her 1,000th day in office, in which she directed that quarterly reports be submitted to her. [passage omitted]

#### Foreigner's Land Lease Policy Unchanged

HK1207030189 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Hong Kong businessmen and other foreigners will not be permitted to lease Filipino-owned private land shares for more than 25 years. Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez stood firm on the current policy even as Hong Kong businessmen said they would increase investment in the Philippines if they were allowed 75-year leases with options for 75-year renewal. The proposal had been transmitted to Mr Ordonez last month by the Philippine Consul General in Hong Kong, Vicente Reyes. It is her opinion that a 100-percent foreign-owned corporation cannot lease a parcel of private land owned by a Filipino citizen for a period of 75 years, according to Ordonez in a statement. [sentence as heard]

Manila is hoping to cash in on a possible exodus of Hong Kong businessmen from the British territory which reverts to Chinese rule in 1997. Following the bloody crackdown on democracy protests in Beijing last month, Hong Kong residents have inquired about getting passports or visas to the Philippines.

Under current rules a foreigner can qualify for a resident visa by investing a minimum of \$50,000 here. Mr Ordonez said Philippine laws fixed the maximum duration of leases on private land by aliens or alien-owned corporations to 25 years, renewable for another 25 years. He said that leases of unreasonably long durations would amount to a virtual transfer of ownership, which is in violation of the intent of the constitution banning the acquisition of public and private land by aliens and alien-owned entities.

#### Manglapus Asks ASEAN Help To Stop Insurgent Aid

HK1007114489 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 9 Jul 89 pp 1, 5

[By staff member Tess Villanueva]

[Text] Foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community have pledged to institute measures within their countries to stop the flow of aid to communist rebels in the Philippines, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday.

The commitment was made during the post-ministerial meeting of ASEAN, which included talks with the association's six dialogue partners, said Manglapus, who arrived yesterday in Manila for a brief stop over from the meeting in Brunei. He left yesterday with President Aquino for Europe.

Just how the countries propose to stop the flow of aid to the rebels was however not discussed during the meeting, Manglapus added.

President Aquino is also expected to appeal to European government officials to stop the foreign aid flowing to the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], and has said she hoped Manglapus would be able to take up the matter with his counterparts.

Military authorities have earlier tagged several groups in Europe and Australia as funding or supporting the CPP.

The countries concerned have denied that their governments fund the CPP, stressing that if such movement of funds is taking place, it is being done by private groups.

Manglapus added that the matter has been taken up by Philippine officials with individual countries as early as last year, but that the Brunei meeting was the first time the issue was subjected to formal discussions.

The following were also agreed upon during the just concluded meeting:

—A ministerial meeting will be held in Canberra, Australia in November to hold "purely exploratory" talks on the proposal of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke even as strong reservations on the proposal were expressed by various countries, including the Philippines.

—ASEAN will attend the July 24 to 25 round table discussion in Paris to find a solution to the Kampuchean conflict, but that any arrangements should not result in the ascendancy to power of the Pol Pot regime.

**Defense Department Seeks Closer ASEAN Ties**  
HK0807084989 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
in English 8 Jul 89 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Senior defense officials have proposed closer military cooperation in the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) but opposed a plan to set up a military alliance to strengthen regional security.

Camp Aguinaldo officials said they wanted an expanded and closer regional military cooperation anchored on developing local defense industries and the establishment of a common source of defense materials and supplies.

"Our proposal is still within the socio-economic development framework of the association although military equipment and materials were involved in the program," a defense official said.

Asean, composed of Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore, was set up in 1967 to promote socio-political, cultural and economic development among its members.

It has no military function but its members have bilateral and mutual military cooperation agreements like joint border patrols, exercises, and training.

"At this time, the region doesn't need any defense pact," Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said. "It might also be irrelevant for the region to arm itself while others are already reducing their weapons and concentrating their energies on improving their economy."

Ramos said recent global political events tended to show that military pacts were being quickly turned into economic blocs as global tensions were widely reduced.

In Western Europe and Central Asia, Soviet troops are being withdrawn while the United States has agreed to reduce its nuclear and conventional weapons around the world.

In two months, Vietnam is expected to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. The United Nations, France, and the Asean nations have been working out a peaceful resettlement of the conflict to avert civil war once the 60,000 Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia.

Ramos also said the economy of most Asean countries cannot afford to increase its defense spending to contribute and sustain a regional security force.

The Philippines, for instance, cannot make any significant contribution in any proposed defense pact among Asean countries since a bigger part of its budget is tied to rehabilitating its economy and paying for its huge foreign debts.

Besides, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) remains intended mostly for internal security.

The AFP has yet to defeat a 20-year-old communist insurgency before it could start worrying about external threats.

Its defense budget of \$1.1 billion annually remains the lowest among Asean countries and relies heavily on the support of its main ally, the United States, as well as its Asean neighbors.

Ramos has already taken steps to enhance the AFP's capabilities. During his 10 day Asean tour last May, he proposed a sharing of defense materials and supplies among Asean nations, a move intended to reduce costs and improve the quality of Asean defense material and supplies.

The proposal was actually meant to boost local defense industries and to find a captive market for its products like munitions, tactical radios, combat boots and other quarter-master materials.

Indonesia, which was included in Ramos' itinerary, has likewise been calling for a similar cooperation to upgrade the quality of defense material and supplies the region has been producing.

Despite moves by Indonesia and the Philippines to establish a common market for defense supplies and materiel, many regional defense analysts doubted that the proposal would get off the ground.

They said it would be "very unlikely" for the region to create such a common market when its political leaders have yet to come up with a zero-tariff agreement on intra-trading in Asean.

Besides, Asean has been criticized for its lack of economic cohesiveness. Each member-country wants to protect its domestic market while aiming to gain a bigger market share in the regional as well as world markets, critics point out.

Another stumbling block to the common market proposal is that many Asean countries produce, manufacture, and export similar products like textiles, palm and coconut oil, and other agricultural products.

Critics said this made Asean economies competitive rather than complementary to each other.

Aside from this, the tremendous disparity in the different growth rates and income levels of some countries in the region caused some nations to be more cautious than others in adopting a policy on a common basis.

The predominance of politics over economic cooperation also affected the cohesiveness and cooperation among Asean members.

For instance, a joint border patrol agreement between the Philippines and Malaysia has yet to be signed because Kuala Lumpur refused to do so unless the Philippines dropped its claim over Sabah.

Despite the odds, senior defense officials remained optimistic.

"It would not be long before Asean political leaders would see the advantages of working closely with each other regardless of political, ethnic and ideological beliefs," said retired brigadier general Antonio Lukban, now defense assistant secretary for installations and logistics. "The world is getting smaller, it's fast turning into one big community."

He cited efforts by West European countries to establish a single market using the same currency that would protect them from other strong and bigger traders like Japan and United States.

Lukban said Asean countries should take a cue from this kind of development by working closely and expanding its economic and military cooperation. He said this could be experimented first through joint ventures involving defense materials and supplies.

Under this proposal, there is a greater need for specialization among Asean countries. The manufacture of an aircraft or a ship can be done not only by one member-country but through cooperation like working in a production line.

For example, in making a fighter jet or a missile gunboat, the main parts can be made in the aircraft and ship building facilities of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Other parts like avionics for aircraft, computerized radar and weapons system, electronics and communications system, and other spare parts can be supplied by other member-countries.

Fuel and other oil and petroleum products can also be bought at a lower price from oil-rich Brunei and Indonesia. Singapore can also offer financing at lower interest rates.

Asean can also improve the quality of defense materials and supplies through exchanges and sharing of technical skills and expertise, cross-training, and joint research and development.

Indonesia has been making its own aircraft and ships, like submarines. Malaysia has similar capabilities but is relatively new in the field.

Singapore develops and manufacturers ammunition, explosives, and firearms, including mortars and howitzers. It also has refitting and repair facilities for aircraft and ships, advanced communications and electronics systems for ships and aircraft, and other weapons systems.

The Philippines also has developed and manufactured firearms, explosives and munitions and communication and electronics systems. It can perhaps concentrate more on developing combat clothing and individual equipment and other quartermaster products, like combat boots, textiles for uniforms, and C-rations.

Asean can save more foreign reserves by buying from member-countries at a lower cost, at the same time generating more jobs because of the active defense industries.

The region would be using weapons, equipment, and systems that are compatible with each other, making it more easy to train, arm and equip a regional security force.

Military cooperation, however, is not limited to deterrence or repelling foreign aggression. It includes all aspects that would sustain and maintain the security and stability of the region.

Since economic saboteurs like smugglers and counterfeit syndicates, international terrorist groups and drug traffickers also threaten the region's stability, military cooperation can be enhanced by gathering, sharing, or exchanging intelligence information on the activities of these groups.

Asean, through the International Police, has set up communications and other forms of linkages to fight and arrest these groups.

Among the information shared by the region were activities and movements of dissident groups operating in one Asean country but using another country as a staging area.

**Davao Press Warned Against Entering 'Rebel' Areas**  
*HK1207040189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 7 Jul 89 p 3*

[By staff member Carolyn Arguillas]

[Text] Davao City—A ranking military officer here yesterday warned journalists against going on coverage on rebel-controlled areas in Davao without coordinating with military authorities.

But the warning of Lt. Col. Franco Calida, Metrodiacom [Metropolitan District Command] commander and "godfather" of the anti-communist Alsa Masa [People's Uprising] vigilantes, drew criticisms from Davao City Mayor Rodrigo Duterte, saying it was "a form of censorship not allowed under the Constitution."

"I respect the freedom of the press," Calida said, but added his move was necessary "for your own safety especially because the media now is being utilized by insurgents...and some could be unwitting tools of the NPA's [New People's Army] propaganda campaign."

**In other developments:**

—Southern Command chief Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando yesterday said the military would not allow the Itoman cultists to avenge the death of 37 members during an NPA raid in a village in Digos, Davao del Norte last June 25.

—National Democratic Front [NDF] chairman Satur Ocampo said a thorough and speedy investigation of the Digos massacre is being undertaken jointly by the NDF, the NPA and the Mindanao Commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Calida's warning came two days after Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos assured the National Press Club dialogue that there is no campaign to harass media in the country.

During a press conference, a reporter said aloud: "Ibig sabihin sir, pagpupunta kami sa NPA area, magpa-paalaman kami sa iyo [Sir, does it mean that we have to ask permission from you before going to an NPA area]?" Calida replied "that is exactly my message."

"If possible, avoid (these places) because of our active anti-insurgency campaign now," Calida said.

Over the past few months, Davao's journalists have been freely entering rebel area for news coverage despite the military's counter-insurgency campaign.

Calida's jurisdiction does not include counter-insurgency operations in the hinterlands but Davao's media-men and their news outlets are all located in the city proper, within Calida's jurisdiction.

"I see nothing wrong in that, (journalists entering rebel areas)," Mayor Duterte said. "That is in the pursuit of truth, you cannot discover the truth by just staying with the military side of the Government," Duterte said.

**Manila Police Step Up Security Against Attacks**  
*HK1207025189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 12 Jul 89 p 7*

[By Jojo Dass]

[Text] The Metro Manila police force including its high officials, has reactivated such security measures as the "buddy system" increased liability, beefed-up personal aides and the habit of not establishing "route patterns" in reporting for work and going home to protect its members from liquidation by communist urban guerrillas.

The move followed Capital Region Command (Capcom) Chief Brig. Gen-Alexander Aguirre's directive late last week requiring all police units to observe such measures amidst the recent spate of killings.

Capcom reports showed that at least 60 police and military officials, a barangay captain, a company chief security officer, a personnel manager of a big textile firm and a councilor from Valenzuela, Metro Manila have been killed since January this year.

Eastern Police District (EPD) Superintendent Brig. Gen. Manuel C. Roxas told the CHRONICLE Monday that the directive included the provision of more ammunition and guns as well as stricter shooting efficiency sessions among policemen.

Roxas said policemen sympathize with families of fallen brothers-in-arms so much that they would rather organize themselves into groups that would hunt down suspected communist "armed city partisans" had there been no legal constraints.

Northern Police District (NPD) superintendent brig. Gen. Edgar dula Torre said the killings have caused a deep sense of resentment among police ranks.

Roxas added that all that the police could do was to neutralize communist elements in accordance with due process required by the Constitution.

He said the recent formation of a Special Operations Task Force (SOTF) headed by Col. Orville Gabuna can contribute to the Government's campaign against the communist terror campaign.

He said the favored the creation of civilian volunteer groups that would help gather information on suspected communist lairs in their neighborhoods.

"The civilians provide us with information we need and it is good to know that they are still on our side" Dula Torre added.

The volunteer groups, according to Roxas would function as police "listening posts" in areas where the lawless have found sanctuary such as depressed barangays, schools and factories.

Roxas said these volunteers are needed in such areas since they are used as staging grounds for communist-influenced activities.

Dula Torre also said all police personnel, including their civilian employes, are directed to be more careful and security-conscious to avoid being assassinated.

A police official from the Western Police District who asked that his name be withheld, told the CHRONICLE yesterday that most victims of communist hitmen had developed a route pattern, making it easier for the assassins to kill them.

He cited Lt. Col. Cesar de la Paz, Cainta police chief who used to drive along A. Bonifacio Ave. in Cainta aboard his own type jeep in reporting for work, and Makati police chief Col. Herminio Taylo, who had the habit of taking an early morning jog which usually ended at the Pio del Pilar public market in makati where he would buy fruits, vegetables, and other edibles for the family's lunch.

De la Paz was killed a few weeks ago when eight armed men flagged down his vehicle along A. Bonifacio Ave. and fired at him and his aide, Pat. Luis Beech. Taylo died at the Makati Medical Center where he was rushed after three assassins fired at him at close range as he was buying fruit at the Pio del Pilar market last week.

Dula Torre, Roxas, and Blanco said they were careful in observing that no such pattern is established in their daily routinized functions.

"I still do my regular routine but I have to be more careful not to establish a pattern" said Roxas while dula Torre claimed it had always been his habit to avoid a routine in going home and reporting for work.

Other Valenzuela police officials who requested anonymity said their police chief had beefed up his security force whenever he would take to the streets.

In 1987, police forces around the metropolis observed similar security measures in the face of an intensifying liquidation campaign by communist hit squads against what they called "abusive and erring military, police, and civilian officials."

Such killings, Aguirre said, are expected to further intensify and would not end as long as the basic roots of insurgency such as poverty and unemployment exist.

## Thailand

### State's Solomon Discusses Cambodia With Officials

**Kasemsamoson Comments on UN Role**  
*BK1107150789 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Richard Solomon has had a meeting with Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to discuss the attitudes of various parties concerning projects for peace in Cambodia. Meanwhile, the United States confirmed its support for the noncommunist Cambodian groups.

Richard Solomon's visit here is part of his tour of Asia and the Pacific, the first since he took office 6 months ago. The United States is making an assessment of the Cambodia situation from the most recent positions of all parties—Cambodia, Vietnam, the United States, China, the Soviet Union and ASEAN—including an assessment of prospects for the meeting on Cambodia in Paris late this month.

According to sources, the United States wanted to know Thailand's opinion and what role Thailand sees the U.S. playing in the Cambodian settlement. Richard Solomon reasoned that Thailand is the country most affected by the Cambodian problem. The U.S. position on this matter would depend on cooperation from the Thai Government.

M.R. Kasemsamoson told him that concensus among the five world powers, which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, concerning major points in the political settlement of the Cambodian problem would make the countries involved, including Vietnam, listen.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state noted that members of the UN Security Council, which has held meetings on this matter on several occasions, reached an agreement

on the general outlines of the matter, such as support for the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the agreement that it is time now that the Cambodian problem has to be settled. Concerning the UN role in the Cambodian peace settlement, he reported that there remain some obstacles because Vietnam refused to recognize the UN role despite the fact that the Soviet Union has no objection to it. The Soviet Union therefore should act upon Vietnam.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon also reiterated the U.S. support for the noncommunist Khmer factions. The United States, he said, supports most of the Sihanouk faction, and arms assistance is not meant for fighting but to bolster its bargaining power in negotiations.

**Chatchai Endorses U.S. Cambodian Policy**  
*BK1207015589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
12 Jul 89 p 4*

[Text] Thailand yesterday strongly endorsed the US scheme to strengthen non-communist Cambodian resistance groups "in every possible way it can", the government spokesman said.

Spokesman Suwit Yotmani told reporters that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan expressed support for the Bush Administration's policy during a meeting with Richard Solomon, assistant to the secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs.

He said at the moment, it has not been decided whether the US government would provide arms aid to the non-communist Cambodian resistance. The US Congress has to approve the request. It was not clear whether Chatchai's endorsement referred to arms aid or non-military assistance.

A senior Foreign Ministry official also stressed the importance US government places on Thailand's support for the success of the current US Cambodian policy.

Solomon, according to the spokesman, was grateful to Thailand's support for the US policy to strengthen the bargaining power of resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk vis-a-vis Premier Hun Sen of Phnom Penh.

Suwit quoted Solomon as saying that the US would not mind the Khmer Rouge's participation in the four-party coalition government because it is crucial to preventing a civil war among conflicting Cambodian group.

Chatchai told Solomon that there should be a ceasefire before the deadline of Vietnamese troop pullout. During his meeting with Hun Sen in early May, Chatchai proposed the ceasefire which drew a positive response from the Phnom Penh government which pledged to unilaterally stop fighting.

The Cambodian problem will be one of the agenda of the Paris meeting among the seven Western industrialized countries next week, Solomon said.

Suwit quoted Chatchai as reiterating that ceasefire and peace in Cambodia is a prerequisite to turn the battlefield of Indochina into a marketplace.

In response, Solomon said the US shares a similar view with Thailand and would cooperate with Thailand to reconstruct the economy of Indochina.

**Sitthi Agrees on Need for Common Stand**  
*BK1207123989 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, has reported on the meeting between Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, which took place at the Foreign Ministry at 0800 today. Pratyathawi said the United States expressed interest in the Asia-Pacific cooperation project; but as many parties have no definite ideas about the project, the United States is waiting to hear ASEAN's views. The United States is ready to join the project and wants to see ASEAN launch the initiative, because ASEAN already has mechanisms for such cooperation. The matter will be discussed in Canberra, Australia, this November.

According to Pratyathawi, the U.S. visitor and the foreign minister discussed the Cambodian problem and agreed on support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and the need for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Solomon said the United States is considering aid to the noncommunist Cambodian factions because this will bolster the CGDK's bargaining power. Sitthi and Solomon agreed that a common stand regarding support for the CGDK by Thailand, the United States, and other countries is desirable.

Pratyathawi said Thailand and the United States feel that the United Nations has a role to play in the conference in Paris to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. They also feel that the superpower members of the UN Security Council should play an active role in resolution of the Cambodian problem. Solomon assured that his country will actively participate in the Paris conference and will try to persuade other superpowers, such as the Soviet Union, to realize the benefits of a UN role and to accept Prince Sihanouk as the leader of Cambodia. On this matter, Solomon said the Soviet Union is agreeable. He said as relations between China and the Soviet Union have improved, China should also discuss the matter with the Soviet Union so as to have the latter pressure Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime. All of this will take time, but a partial solution of the problem is not desirable.

On the regional situation, Thailand and the United States feel that China should continue its constructive role and its open-door policy. Sitthi informed the U.S. official that China will send Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing to the Paris conference on Cambodia.

#### Cooperation With U.S. Discussed

*BK1207011589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
12 Jul 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Thai - U.S. Cooperation"]

[Text] It has taken the Bush administration several months to understand what is happening in Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand's initiatives toward Indochina, and the Cambodian peace process.

The recent visit here by Richard Solomon, US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, is significant. The discussions he had with senior Thai officials, including Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila ended up with both sides expressing support for each other's policies toward Indochina.

The prime minister was quick to endorse the Bush administration's policy of strengthening the non-communist Cambodian resistance [NCR] groups. The US government currently wants to supply lethal aid to the NCR to increase their bargaining power relative to the Vietnam-backed Hun Sen regime and the communist Khmer Rouge.

Solomon expressed support for Thailand's business-oriented approach to Indochina. He pledged US cooperation for Thailand in the economic reconstruction of Cambodia, and in integrating Indochina into the prosperous ASEAN region after the conflict has been resolved.

Such rapport is imperative for both countries. For the past several months, the Thai-US relationship has been marred by uncertainty as policy makers in both countries wondered what their counterparts were up to. Now, doubts have been cleared away and the two countries are looking to closer cooperation.

Now that Chatchai's initiatives have won more domestic and international acceptance, Thailand's friends and allies should take notice.

It seems that Washington and Bangkok are more sensitive to each other's policies and views than ever before. Solomon was correct when he told Thai officials that Thailand's support of the US's Cambodia policy was important to ensure its success. Similarly, Thailand's friendly policy toward Indochina would be weaker without US support.

We hope this mutual understanding and support will soon be extended to ease tensions in Thai-US trade. Such quarrels have created ill-feelings between the two countries in the past.

#### Sitthi on ASEAN Ministerial Meeting Results

#### U.S. Role Discussed

*BK1107095389 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila reported after returning from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and the post-ministerial conference with dialogue partners in Brunei on 3-8 July that the meeting emphasized a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem based on the following steps: 1) Complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal under supervision by an effective international control mechanism sponsored by the United Nations; 2) unification of all Khmer factions, especially the establishment of a four-party interim government under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk based on full and fair power-sharing; 3) The right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through a fair and free election under the supervision and monitoring of an international body; and 4. A future Cambodia which is a free, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned state with peaceful relations with its neighboring countries.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he will leave on 28 July for the international conference in Paris scheduled for 31 July to 1 August. According to agreements reached at the ASEAN ministerial meeting and the post-ministerial meeting with dialogue partners, the meeting in Paris must come up with a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem because a partial solution would never lead to a final solution but would only prolong the fighting and create a risk of civil war. The United States believes that pressures should be kept up against Vietnam in order to achieve the set goal. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told the ASEAN grouping that the Soviet Union had indicated that it had no objection to a UN role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that all countries agreed that the United Nations should play a vital role in setting up an international control mechanism. Vietnam, in this connection, cannot reject the UN role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The foreign minister said the meeting in Brunei also discussed the post-settlement of the Cambodian problem and a joint effort for the setting up of the Asia-Pacific grouping. Australia, Japan and the United States had expressed interest in the program. The ASEAN ministers saw the need to tackle in detail possible political and economic repercussions in future. The exchanges of views among the ASEAN members are important in that it marks the beginning of formal talks on this issue.

Australia stressed its willingness to hold informal talks at the ministerial level late this year starting with a international meeting of senior officials.

Asked whether the United States still has a plan to provide arms assistance to the tripartite Khmer faction, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that the United States committed in principle but there has been no plan on the amount of the aid and how it would be distributed. The United States wants to support the noncommunist groups to bolster the bargaining power and role of Prince Sihanouk in negotiations. It is believed the assistance would be made in a single count if the United States decided on it.

**Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits**  
*BK1107152989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 gmt 10 Jul 89*

[Text] Wang Feng, former vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [name and title as heard], and his 12-member delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries is on a visit to Thailand. They paid a courtesy call on Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot at the Commerce Ministry this morning. Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot told the Public Relations Department's correspondent about the results of the meeting:

[Begin recording] The 12-member Chinese delegation led by Wang Feng, former vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, called on me at the Commerce Ministry this morning. The chairman of the delegation thanked the Thai Government for not giving unfavorable comments on China during the recent incident. Thailand regarded it as China's internal affair. He thanked Thailand for remaining neutral. I told him that the Thai prime minister had stressed at a cabinet meeting that Thailand should not give any negative news on China because it was an internal affair of China. China expressed thanks for this. We also discussed the concern over the extent to which Thai business investments in China could be protected. The Chinese side assured that China will not change its policy despite the current incident. China will move ahead with its economic development, which it has been carrying out for over 10 years, and will not turn back.

During my recent visit to China's Henan Province, I asked China to buy rubber from Thailand since they have automobile plants. I also asked China to invest in the aluminum industry in Thailand and offered to sell them coffee and tapioca. I learned from Hong Kong that Henan Province wanted to buy about 50,000 tons of tapioca from Thailand. So, I asked him to help in this matter. In conclusion, we discussed trade and political issues this morning. [end recording]

**Kasemsamoson Meets Singapore Foreign Minister**  
*BK2906120889 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 29 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has disclosed that a Thai worker sentenced to be caned in Singapore for violating its new immigration law may be given a reprieve, with Singapore pledging to consider the matter on the basis of good Thai-Singapore relations. Pratchayathawi Tawethikun, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, disclosed on 28 June that at the instruction of the foreign minister, Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemksi has consulted with the Singapore Government on a reprieve for Somkhit Khamchan, whom a Singapore court sentenced to caning for violating the new Singapore immigration law. According to a telex report by Kasemsamoson, he informed Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng during their 27 June meeting that the matter had become a domestic political issue in Thailand, and the Thai people have been following the problem with particular attention. Thailand understands Singapore's sovereign power and the sanctity of its laws, and therefore will not interfere. However, it feels that it is necessary to consult with Singapore on the matter.

Pratchayathawi cited Kasemsamoson as saying that Singapore exhibited a constructive attitude on the matter. The Singapore foreign minister did not make any promise, saying that Singapore itself feels uneasy about the law but will consider good relations with Thailand, the feelings of the Thai people, and the delicate Thai domestic political situation before taking any action. At this stage, the court process must be completed. That is, Somkhit is to appeal to the court. It is expected that an appeal will be made on the last day before 1 July to provide time for legal arguments. [passage omitted]

Pratchayathawi says that if there is a campaign by the Thai people nationwide on Somkhit's case, as was in the case of the Narai Banthomsin [Buddhist temple lintel which was returned to Thailand by the Chicago Art Institute], he is confident that Singapore will grant a reprieve to Somkhit. The Thai people would not react even to the execution of people who are truly guilty, but they feel that caning is an insult to the honor of the country and is intolerable.

**Burmese Forces Capture Border Village**  
*BK1207004789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
12 Jul 89 p 1*

[By Subin Khuenkaeo]

[Text] Mae Hong Son—Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] clashed fiercely with Burmese troops who pushed two kilometres into Thai territory yesterday.

The Burmese captured a border village in an apparent attempt to use it as a springboard for attacks on a Karen refugee camp deeper inside Thailand.

BPP sources said that about 500 Burmese soldiers have reportedly dug in at Ban Huai Hai, some 300 metres from a local Tambon police station, after clashing with the Thai BPP men yesterday afternoon.

Two Burmese soldiers were killed during a heavy 30-minute battle reported at about 1.30 p.m.

The 500 Burmese soldiers were believed to be members of Rangoon's 59th Division which clashed with the Thai police force on Monday.

At least one soldier died in that battle after troops crossed into Thai territory in hot pursuit of fleeing Karen rebels.

The unit, believed to be part of some 3800 Burmese soldiers involved in the onslaught against the rebels, withdrew to the border—leaving about 200 at a Thai border hydroelectric station—before returning to Ban Huai Hai again on Monday night.

Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday warned the Burmese troops to pull out of Thai territory.

"We have asked them not to trespass on our territory. From now on intruders will be dealt with drastically," he told reporters.

Yesterday, Mae Hong Son Governor Pramuan Ruchanaseri ordered a joint command headquarters at the provincial town hall to coordinate with some 100 Thai BPP, local policemen and volunteers at Tambon Nam Piang Din now fighting Burmese soldiers at Ban Huai Hai about 300 metres away.

Requests for reinforcements and air support have also reportedly been made to the Third Army Region to help repel the intruders.

An Army L-19 spotter plane was sent to Mae Hong Son yesterday to strafe the Burmese troops, but the mission was abruptly cancelled when the plane reportedly developed a landing gear problem and had to make an emergency landing at the provincial airfield.

The Burmese troops have reportedly overrun four Karen strongholds on the border since starting the offensive against the rebels earlier this month.

The onslaught is an apparent retaliation for the rebel's attack on a big hydro power plant in eastern Burma, which briefly shut off electricity to Rangoon.

The Karen rebels retreated across the border with Burmese soldiers closely shadowing them into Thai territory.

A local provincial source said that a total of 472 Karen civilians fleeing the Burmese attack have been given temporary sanctuary at a refugee camp about three kilometres from the border.

Armed rebels withdrew back across the border yesterday and seized positions on high hills to counter attack from the rear.

The sources said the 500 Burmese soldiers who have dug in at Ban Huai Hai may want to use the village as their springboard to attack a refugee camp at Ban Tong Pu Chai, believing it to house armed rebels.

The sources said that by late yesterday, Thai villagers around the camp as well as Karen civilians began to leave the area for another village further from the border.

Maung District Police Chief Lt-Col Thawat Thaipdonchan who supervises police border operations said that the border hot-spot can be reached only by foot and waterway and that terrain difficulties will pose a logistic problem for the Thai force if the confrontation is prolonged.

#### Article Criticizes Military's Actions

*BK 1007024589 Bangkok BANKOK POST in English  
10 Jul 89 p 4*

[Article by Chardin Thepawan: "Government Calmer After Nervousness Over 'Restless Military'"]

[Text] When EGAT [Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand] workers refused to disperse last Monday night after Gen Chatchai gave in to their demands, some of the people in the Prime Minister's Office thought they were seeing the last day of the elected Government.

They had been frantically checking movements in military barracks earlier, and what they heard was no small cause for concern. Certain units allegedly were preparing to come out and "restore order." Though troops in the Bangkok-based Fourth Cavalry Battalion were said to be divided over what they should do, they reportedly agreed to fuel up their tanks.

"That's it. We've had it!" one source said, after receiving a midnight phone call from a union leader who had just been forced off the stage by empty whiskey bottles and shoes after asking striking workers at the Bang Kruai EGAT headquarters to disperse. "These guys stirred up the mob and now they can't pull them back down."

A source close to the military later claimed his information was similar to what the Prime Minister's people found out. "Tanks were ready," he claimed, "some of the officers were sick of the situation." He was referring to alleged movements at the Fourth Cavalry Battalion on Kiakkai Road in Bangkok.

Such frustration behind the barracks—if there was any—could not be independently verified. Nor did it make newspaper headlines at the time. What was made public was a military alert, with army engineers being ordered on the standby to take over power generation if the EGAT crisis got out of control.

But luckily the intoxicated workers dispersed early Tuesday morning without carrying out their threat to shut off electricity. The crisis was subsequently defused as EGAT's management and union accepted what constituted a third board of directors in just one week.

Government sources claim they see the hand of certain ill-intentioned elements behind not only the EGAT uproar, but also the Senate abstention against the constitutional amendment, the (abortive) attempt to return assets to the pre-October 14 1973 military strongmen, and even the Phra Phothirak case.

Justifiably or not, they perceive these incidents as part of a broader effort aimed at discrediting the Government.

The about-face Senate abstention against the Charter amendment was a clear sign of military displeasure. All the top military brass pointedly stayed away from the joint session to debate the amendment, while Senate whips issued a directive for the Upper House to abstain from voting in the hope that not enough MPs [members of Parliament] would be there to push it through.

The Prime Minister's policy advisers, who normally go over the Cabinet agenda to prepare a briefing for the Prime Minister on each item, never saw the October 14 assets issue on the schedule. They reportedly knew of the imminent EGAT board change, but also did not see it on the agenda and thought it was being held for a more appropriate time.

Though the Prime Minister approved their inclusion in the Cabinet agenda, both the assets and EGAT issues were put under the *wara chon* (unscheduled items) by the Premier's secretary-general Gen Panya Singsakda, who is understood to have been recommended to the post by the Army Chief.

Sources close to the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) claimed some ISOC elements had a role in the EGAT strike after it broke out. "Two officers were involved in the EGAT operation. Initially an influential EGAT personality ignited the mob, but when they (ISOC operatives) stepped in he laid off altogether," a source said.

He claimed the EGAT union and the State Enterprise Worker Relations Committee which comprises 25 unions, would not have been able to sustain the strike for six consecutive days if there had not been "outside" help. "A take-away meal would cost at the lowest seven baht a meal. That alone would be three to four million baht to feed all the strikers."

The alleged ISOC involvement aside, the source claimed part of the funding for the strike also came from an opposition figure who wanted to stir up trouble for the Government.

"The Prime Minister's mistake was to place the Army and the Police on full alert (the previous Friday). That's like passing the ball to your opponent for him to shoot into your own goal," the source said.

The exact motive behind whatever ISOC role in the strike was not clear, but sources familiar with some of its operatives' thinking claim they were fed up with corruption, particularly at the Mae Mo lignite mine in Lampang where contracts for a new bidding were allegedly being arranged to go to a businessman with high connections in the Government.

These sources claim the military elements in question wanted to sound a warning to the Government—that it should be firmer and more solid (in dealing with irregularities).

Perhaps the crux of it all is a growing frustration among sections of the military over their declining influence in Thai society today. The Chatchai Administration is the first fully elected government to come to power in over a decade. And contrary to the initial scepticism, it has taken off like a rocket, gaining increasing popularity until quite recently.

The military, on the other hand, seems to be losing some of its political clout, being able to come up with few major initiatives able to inspire or offer hope of prosperity to the people.

What is more, their only legitimate political domain, the Senate, came under threat when the House of Representatives out-voted them to make the House Speaker and not the Senate Speaker the President of Parliament.

"I suspect they wanted to put a brake on the Government. Make it stumble a bit. That's what some of them would try to do from now on. But I don't think they are ready to take over," one government source commented.

And the next opportunity to make the Government and the elected House stumble could be the second reading of the charter amendment motion today and the final reading of the motion 15 days from now.

After their victory over the Upper House, with the help of some senators who voted with them, MPs in the amendment scrutiny committee have been arguing for the amendment to take effect sooner.

Government MPs want to stick with the coalition draft for the amendment to be effective only after the next general election. Opposition MPs, however, want it to be effective immediately. And Democrat Party deputy leader Banyat Banthatthan has proposed as a compromise that the amendment be effective after the term of the present Parliament President is completed two years from now.

Committee member Senator Chai-Anan Samutwanit, who supports immediate effect, fears the possibility of a split in the Lower House if the Opposition and the Government maintain their separate stance through the third reading. In that event the amendment could sink.

If the House of Representatives is united as it was during the first reading then there would be no problem. Solidarity Party deputy leader Wira Musikaphong, also a member of the scrutiny committee, said the Opposition would argue for the amendment to take effect immediately. But he said that if the Government insisted on their draft in the second reading, the opposition would still support the passage of the amendment during the third reading.

"I don't think there will be any problem since the House has already shown it can out-vote the Senate," My Wira said. The Senate has also turned around and adopted a resolution to support the amendment, after having abstained against it earlier. But no one is banking on their full support.

Whether the Charter amendment can be used as an issue to trip the Government remains to be seen, but many do not doubt that other issues and opportunities could arise to serve the purpose.

If that proves to be the case then it would indeed be a shame. Like all Thai citizens, the military has the right to be concerned over the problem of corruption. But it should exercise its right through legitimate forums like the hall of Parliament, instead of engaging in covert schemes as has been alleged.

The alternative that some of the military elements seem to be contemplating would only do the country a great disservice, especially at a time when it is enjoying international limelight and great growth potential. It would be, as the Thai saying goes, "stepping backward into the khlong ["canal"—getting oneself dirty]."

## Vietnam

### Commentary on Baker's Remarks on Cambodia

*BK1207130789 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] World opinion pays a lot of attention to a solution to the Cambodian issue and the role of the Khmer Rouge and its fate. THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 7 July 1989 that the U.S. secretary of state has made a remarkable statement on the Khmer Rouge. Here is our opinion:

Only 2 days after the ASEAN ministerial meeting in Brunei ended, on 6 July the U.S. secretary of state, James Baker, said that an international solution to the Cambodia issue should consist of effective measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power. He admitted to ASEAN diplomats that the government and army of Chairman Hun Sen is the best force to defend the country and to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power in Kampuchea. Mr Baker even said that while finding a solution to the Cambodian issue, all countries should support the Phnom Penh government and not reduce their prestige, because they are in the best position to oppose the brutal actions of the Khmer Rouge. Another Bush administration official said that if Mr Hun Sen is elected in the coming election in Cambodia, the preelection government should continue—for it has the prestige to hold office.

Commenting on these observations, the French news agency AFP said that facts have shown that the U.S. is strongly against the Khmer Rouge and the Washington government wants to cut off the role of the Khmer Rouge in solving the Cambodian issue. These statements of U.S. officials are words only, but they are somewhat in conformity with the agreements of JIM 1 and JIM 2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting], that is, to prevent Pol Pot's return to power.

Progressive world opinion hopes that these statements by U.S. officials will be matched by deeds. Time is passing. As the deadline for the Vietnamese troop pull-out from Cambodia approaches, the chances for solving the Cambodian issue appear more hopeful. However, there are still discordant notes which contribute nothing to a settlement of the Cambodian issue. For example, the ASEAN ministerial conference put forward absurd demands which were described by U.S. officials as ambivalent and impractical. However, everyone hopes that the ASEAN countries will change their views in order to make positive contributions to solving the Cambodian issue. For them, time has not yet run out.

**Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach To Visit Indonesia**

*BK1207103089 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, will pay an official visit to Indonesia soon at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas. This was said in an announcement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Wednesday

**Soviet Military Plane Reportedly Crashes**

*OW1107131389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi, July 11 KYODO—A Soviet military plane with more than 20 Soviet officers on board crashed in central Vietnam and all the officers and crew were killed on the spot last Saturday, reliable sources said Tuesday.

The Vietnamese Government and the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi have not reported the accident.

A visiting 20-member Soviet military mission and several Vietnamese officers on board were killed, the sources said.

The sources said the plane took off from an airport in Hanoi or an airport in Da Nang before it went down.

**Meteorological Surveys With USSR Reported**

*BK1107110589 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] The Soviet Union and Vietnam conducted joint surveys on meteorology on an experimental basis in 1983, 1984, and 1988. So far, timely information on meteorology has been supplied to the Vietnam General Department of Meteorology and Hydraulics as a result of these joint surveys.

Another Soviet-Vietnamese joint survey will be carried out from August to October 1989 with the participation of specialists from the two countries. The timely and precise forecasts on storms are of great help minimize the consequences which may be caused by tropical cyclones to Vietnam's national economy.

**Do Muoi Addresses Banking Conference**

*BK0107100989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
31 May 89 pp 1, 4*

[Text] As we have reported, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi recently attended and addressed a conference of the banking sector. After praising the initial results and pointing out the shortcomings and deficiencies that must be overcome, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers presented some views on developing the effectiveness of macro-management measures in banking operation, the content of which follows:

First, as far as bank credits are concerned, to fight inflation the fundamental principle as set forth in the resolution of the sixth party congress is to release the production forces and vigorously develop the planned commodity economy with high productivity, quality, and efficiency so as to gradually achieve a goods-money balance. The bank must unceasingly expand credit operations and attract and mobilize all sources of money in society to meet the ever-increasing demand of production and business for capital. The following principles must be consistently upheld:

- Borrow money for the purpose of lending. It is necessary to balance the sources of capital mobilized against the amount of capital used for lending; and money will be issued for credit purposes only when it is really necessary.
- Guarantee the capital and interests of both money depositors and lenders.
- Investments must be made in the right direction and with effectiveness. As an immediate step, they must be directed toward supporting the implementation of the three major economic programs. The bank must help state-run enterprises remove difficulties concerning capital for production and business. For enterprises whose business is crucial to the economy and those that are operating efficiently, the bank must concentrate capital on helping them step up production. Enterprises should be encouraged, through loans, to make full use of equipment capacity and labor, improve the technical chain, manufacture new products, enhance product quality, link production to the market, and given conditions to truly switch over to socialist business accounting. For enterprises operating at a loss, the bank must help them change the line of production and advance toward profitable business.
- Officialism must be eliminated. Credit operations must be carried out on the basis of consent and through economic contracts signed between borrowers and lenders. The bank must develop its right to autonomy and its sense of responsibility for the double purpose of serving the expansion of production and business and promoting the most effective use of capital. To do this interest rates should be used as the main measure.
- Interest rates should be arrived at by adding the price fluctuation index to the necessary basic minimum interest rates; and through this, it is necessary to stabilize prices, gradually bring down the current interest rates to a rational level, and finally make them conform to the common interest rates in the international market.
- We must use interest rates according to economic rules and in a flexible and realistic manner to meet the requirements of each type of production and business activities and correctly resolve the relationship between credit interest rates (the value of money) and commodity prices and between bank credit interest rates and the profit ratios of the various production and business branches in order to guarantee coordinated activities in mobilizing idle capital in society for credit operations

and ensure regular activities in production and circulation, employment for workers, and profitable banking operations according to set policies.

It is necessary to overcome a major shortcoming in the past by which the mobilization of idle capital in society was so low due to irrational interest rates that money had to be issued for lending purposes. Even so, money was, at times, not available for loans that had been already approved. This further aggravated inflation.

We must draw upon experience from the operation of credit cooperatives and credit funds and set the orientations for readjusting it in support of banking activities while preventing the possible appearance of negative phenomena.

Second, it is necessary to satisfactorily organize and regulate the circulation of money in the country and keep a sufficient amount of money in circulation to meet society's demand and the state's economic targets. Efforts must be made to ensure that 70-80 percent of the money issued will return to the banking system. Plans must be worked out to draw cash from both the state-run and other economic sectors. To this end, we need a new thinking. Instead of adopting authoritarian administrative measures, we must combine our new mechanism with economic measures based on incentive interest rates and good customer service offered by the banking sector to encourage production installations and economic units to voluntarily deposit money with the bank. At the same time, the banking sector must offer quick service to customers who need to make cash withdrawals. The cash flow in the entire country must be regulated to meet the requirements of production, goods circulation, and crop seasons.

Third, the banking sector must satisfactorily fulfill its role as a payment center for the economy. Conditions must be guaranteed for all economic components to settle payments quickly and conveniently. Efforts are needed to put an end to a situation in which production and business establishments must obtain large amounts of cash for payments or make unauthorized use of one another's capital, thus seriously affecting production and business operations. Efforts must be made to broadly apply different forms of noncash payments through the bank. To this end, the bank must conduct payment and transfer transactions in a convenient, quick, and civilized manner, and study the use of checks instead of cash. The safety of the funds deposited by customers must be guaranteed. Commercial banks must keep some funds in reserve as determined by the state. Banks are not permitted to make expenditures in excess of their expendable capital so that sufficient funds are always available to cover customers' withdrawals. The banks must improve customer service and at the same time acquire the necessary technical equipment.

Fourth, efforts must be made to satisfactorily carry out international credit and payment operations in order to meet the ever-growing demand necessitated by the expansion of external economic relations.

For the socialist sector, all sources of surplus income must be promptly credited to the state budget; and methods of payment for export-import goods, which are posing a serious problem at present, must be studied.

For the nonsocialist sectors, it is necessary to broaden the settlement of payments based on commercial rates while effecting unified control over foreign currencies through economic measures.

We must broaden foreign exchange services and keep a reserve of foreign currencies in order to maintain exchange rates and avoid upheavals that may adversely affect domestic economic activities.

Fifth, it is necessary to regulate the operations of banks. Banks must quickly regain the confidence of customers and vigorously shift to business and economic accounting. Efforts must also be made to continue adjusting the banking system. The State Bank should perform the function of administering state management in the implementation of policies concerning money, credit, payment, and interest rates, as well as control the banking system. The State Bank must issue money in accordance with the policies and plans of the Council of Ministers, while ensuring an essential amount of money for circulation. As the bank for all banks, it must regulate cash and relations among all banks.

All commercial banks should perform the functions of carrying out credit operations and payment and banking services. We must organize the State Bank and commercial banks in a way that meets the requirements of the planned commodity economy and can ensure smooth guidance and develop the dynamism and creativity of the grass-roots units. Apart from the existing commercial banks, a study will be made to establish banks (or branches of banks) specialized in serving the operations of a number of major business sectors.

It is necessary to expand the trade of gold, silver, and precious stones while administering state management over other economic components that are authorized to deal in gold, silver, and precious stones. It is also necessary to experiment with establishing integration with foreign banks or allowing them to open branches in our country. This is aimed at serving the operations of foreign corporations that have invested in our country.

We must formulate and enforce policies and measures for macro-management in banking activities, such as banking law and regulations for banks and credit cooperatives; relations between commercial banks and the state bank; measures for macro-management in activities related to monetary circulation, credit, and payment and policies concerning interest rates, compulsory

reserves, and guarantees for an essential amount of money; bank control systems and the systems of issuing, circulating, transferring, and discounting share, credit, and bond certificates.

It is necessary to apply immediately the spending system in the entire sector, while examining and dealing with all negative phenomena and acts contrary to various systems that are detrimental to public funds or cause the people to lose faith.

We must improve the quality of and retrain banking cadres to enable them to effect a practical change in their knowledge, viewpoints, professional skills, and ethics. It is also necessary to struggle constantly against all manifestations of negativism.

#### 60 Foreign-Invested Projects Granted Licenses

*BK0107042089 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 89*

[Text] Since the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investments in Vietnam in December 1987 the Vietnamese Government has granted licenses to 60 foreign-invested projects with a total value of U.S.\$443 million. These investors are from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and so forth, and Overseas Vietnamese. They are most interested in exploring and exploiting oil and natural gas, processing farm and aquatic produce, tourism, electronics, and garment industry.

#### Vo Van Kiet Attends Investment Conference

*BK0807070489 Hanoi VNA in English 0550 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 7 (OANA-ECOVNA)—By June 8, 1989, after one and a half years' implementation of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam, 63 joint venture projects with the total invested capital of U.S. dollars 640.7 million and the total prescribed capital of U.S. dollar 432.7 million had been licenced in Vietnam. This was announced at a three-day conference opened in Hanoi Tuesday [4 July] to review the execution of the law.

The conference was attended by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

According to a report at the conference, the foreign partners' contribution accounts for 89.4 percent of the prescribed capital, mostly in the forms of foreign currencies, equipment and materials. Almost all these projects are of medium or small size, 77 percent with capital of less than U.S. dollar five million. Only a number concerning oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation involve capital up to U.S. dollar 50-70 million.

So far 27 projects have started operation, including a joint venture in aquatic product processing for export which earned 326,000 dollars in the second half of 1988.

However, the report points out, the joint ventures are still centred on the exploitation of natural resources, export-support processing industries and foreign exchange-earning services and as many as eighty percent of the projects are concentrated in southern Vietnam.

#### Cooperation Expanded With Foreign Countries

*BK0907082989 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 9 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 9—In recent years, universities in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have contributed some 30 comprehensive research works to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

Besides, they have been entrusted to run eight projects sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) covering the fields of energy, computers, rubber, general automation, and improvement of English teaching methods.

In the first six months of this year, Ho Chi Minh City has received many scientific-technical delegations from France, the United States of America, India, and Cambodia, who came to expand cooperation in personnel training and research activities in agriculture, industry, and culture.

The city has also sent many delegations to France, the United States of America, Switzerland, and the German Democratic Republic for research and field work.

#### Vo Nguyen Giap Visits Hanoi Glass Factory

*BK2806054589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] On 25 June, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap visited and worked with the Thanh Cong cooperative, Tu Liem District, the sole establishment in Hanoi and the north that can manufacture high-quality specialized glass products for city communications and transportation, scientific, and technological sectors to replace formerly imported products, thus contributing to saving foreign currency for the state.

The Council of Ministers vice chairman viewed production sites, carefully questioned cadres and cooperative members about production and business conditions of the cooperative at present. He solicitously urged the Thanh Cong cooperative's cadres and members to strive to surge forward—bypassing recently scored achievements and progress—to build and strengthen material-technical bases, invest more in installing essential equipment, combine production with markets at home and abroad, exploit and develop production technique and experience more satisfactorily, and manufacture products with better quality and more beautiful designs to meet domestic demands and for export to a number of countries.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap cordially wished the cooperative great success in production and business and in improving the workers' daily life.

**Dong Sy Nguyen at Da River Relocation Project**  
*BK0707141589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 4 Jul 89*

[Text] In late June and early July 1989, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with the ministers of energy, construction, water conservancy, transportation and communications, finance and banking, forestry, maritime products, and labor and war invalids, and chairmen of the state commissions of planning and science and technology went to the Da River to inspect the relocation of population from its basin.

The delegation went to survey the rising tide and the living conditions of people residing along the banks of the Da River Basin from Hoa Binh town to Van Yem port of Son La Province. It inspected the building of various projects serving the relocation of population to new localities, especially the projects of communications and water conservancy. It inquired about the living conditions of 150 households of ethnic people in Truong Phong and Tuong Tien villages, which were recently moved to Nam Bay area of Huy Ha village, Phu Yen District.

On 2 July, in Phu Yem District of Son La Province, which is the area most affected by the rising tide, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen presided over a conference of representatives from the various central sectors and committees and from Son La Province to examine the relocation of people from the Da River Basin.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen appraised the report of Son La Province and, at the same time, clearly pointed out the shortcomings of central sectors in their failure to provide uniform, unified, and timely leadership for implementation to permit the provincial and district authorities to satisfactorily relocate the people from the river basin.

In the immediate future, the 300 households that are still living 100 meters below the water level must be quickly moved out before the coming rainy season. The receiving localities must have adequate irrigation projects and trafficable roads, and the people moving in there must be motivated to start production immediately.

The central government will provide investments to all infrastructural projects in localities where the people are moving in, especially the water conservancy and communications projects. The unplanned relocation of people to other localities must be resolutely terminated.

**National Information, Propaganda Work Reviewed**  
*BK2906072589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] The nation's renovation undertaking put forth since the sixth party congress has ushered in new orientations for information activities, affirmed the people's right to receiving information, and vigorously stimulated the masses' demand for information qualitatively and quantitatively. Resolutions on economic renovation have been applied to the people's daily lives, thereby creating fine prerequisites for developing the information and cultural sector.

During the 2-year period 1987-88, information activities covering propaganda work, exhibitions, publishing, printing, and circulation throughout the country scored notable achievements despite numerous difficulties facing the newly established sector.

The information and propaganda organization system from the central to provincial levels has been improved to widely disseminate among the masses the party line, position, and policy; propagate state law and the new management mechanism; urge the people to participate in struggling against negative phenomena in society; and step by step encourage new initiatives in daily life.

The information and propaganda work has contributed to creating the atmosphere of openness, democracy, and publicity, which has been wholeheartedly supported by wide segments of public opinion. In some provinces and municipalities, information and propaganda units at grass-roots level have improved their activities both in forms and contents of propaganda, thereby providing cadres and the people with essential information through various forms of publications, including bulletins, newspapers, and photo magazines. In provinces of the Mekong River Delta, northern border area, and the Central Highlands, various mobile information units working in districts have been consolidated and provided with more facilities and equipment, thus being able to carry out their activities more effectively. New features in the mass media include special attention given to monitoring public opinion; organizing topical talks; consistent use of social forces and operating funds of sectors to serve major campaigns and tasks; and expansion of exhibitions, especially economic and technological exhibitions. Trade exhibition sites have become economic information centers for advertising, making contacts, and signing economic contracts.

Press work—including newspapers and radio and television broadcasts—has been combined with the renovation undertaking, thereby contributing remarkably to creating the atmosphere of openness and democracy.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Tran Trong Tan, head of the party Central Committee Ideological and Cultural

Department—at the recent information sector's conference to review 1988 tasks and to discuss state management in activities of the press, publishing, printing, circulation, and propaganda—affirmed achievements and efforts made during the past 2 years by the information sector and other news, radio, television, information, propaganda, and exhibition agencies, while pointing out the existing shortcomings.

In the spirit of facing the facts, the information sector is concentrating efforts to overcome these prevailing shortcomings, which include inactive information activities; backward content and form; poor quality in radio and television broadcasting programs; limited transmission areas; deviations and simplistic contents in some newspapers, which sometimes lack guidance value; disorganization and negligence of rules and regulations in the press work both in printing and circulation, which at times make books—an ideological propaganda tool—become goods for speculation.

The nation's renovation undertaking requires more responsibility from the information sector with key tasks of expanding information service, broadening democracy and openness, and mobilizing the mass movement to—together with the party and state—concentrate efforts to overcome difficulties.

To implement the political task of the entire information sector, the conference unanimously set forth main measures aimed at overcoming the prevailing shortcomings as follows:

- Integrate efforts to resolve issues concerning planning, organization, cadres, and development projects of the sector from now to the year 2000, putting into consideration the changing position and role of the information service.
- Urgently formulate laws and legal documents, especially the press law, which should be completed as soon as possible for submission to the National Assembly.
- Urgently speed up the drafting of the law on publishing and laws or legal documents applying to radio and television broadcasting and other mass media activities.
- Establish consultative councils for the press, publishing, and radio and television broadcasting at the central, provincial, and city levels.
- Set up control and inspection teams to deal with violations of rules and regulations in publishing, printing, and circulation.
- Renovate the foreign information service in the direction of promoting information and propaganda on Vietnam to gain foreign cooperation, while struggling to stop the adverse effect caused by decadent and reactionary culture and information infiltrating into Vietnam from abroad.

#### **Seminar Held on Socioeconomic Policies**

*BK0807143089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] On 4-5 June TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN held a scientific seminar under the theme "Socioeconomic Policies and the Tasks of Building Up the Army and Consolidating National Defense."

Attending the seminar were a large numbers of delegates from various key sectors of the Ministry of National Defense and representatives from the offices of the Council of State and Council of Ministers; the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department; the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Education; and the Vietnam Peasants Association; and many other organs and sectors at the central level. The seminar was chaired by Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, deputy head of the General Political Department.

All scientific reports presented at the seminar unanimously agreed that at a time when the situation in the country has undergone new developments, many changes have also been effected in all socioeconomic policies. However, attention must be paid to establishing a system of policies that suit the army's special work system and implementing the army rear policy effectively and in a way that is close to reality. This is aimed at constantly building a seasoned and powerful army to serve as the core of the task making the people's armed forces and the all-people national defense firm and strong so as to ensure the country is always ready to successfully cope with all circumstances.

The reports also pointed out to the party and state many correct views with the aim of establishing a system of scientifically-oriented and practical policies which can ensure the development of the nation's traditional ethics and which suit the party's military line, thereby fortifying the country with political, spiritual, and material factors to firmly safeguard the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

#### **Party, State Meet on Militia, Defense Forces**

*BK0907071889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1400 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] Between 1 and 3 July, the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee convened a conference of cadres to discuss ways to build the reserve and militia and self-defense forces in accordance with the requirements of the new situation.

Attending the conference were the comrade leading officials of committees and mass organizations at the central and provincial, city, and special zone levels; commanders of military regions, corps, armed services,

and armed branches; and representatives of General Departments, military academies, schools, and provincial and city military commands.

The conferees devoted most of their time to discussing and contributing views to the Secretariat's directive and the Council of Ministers' regulations on the organization of the militia and self-defense forces, and proposed concrete measures for promptly improving the quality of these two forces.

Basically, the delegates concurred with the draft documents and stressed the strategic role that the reserve and militia and self-defense forces play in national defense. Also, they affirmed that building the reserve and militia and self-defense forces is an important part of efforts to turn provinces and cities into strong defense areas capable of assuming a key role in building an all-people national defense network at the grass-roots level.

The delegates expressed great unanimity of views with the party Central Committee Secretariat's and the Council of Ministers' policies aimed at resolutely and vigorously improving the quality and efficiency of activities of the reserve and militia and self-defense forces and quickly consolidating national defense potentials.

The views expressed at the conference were clear evidence of the responsibility of local party committee echelons, administrative organs, and sectors toward the development of an all-people national defense network and good fulfillment of the strategic task of defending the fatherland.

**Consolidation of Defense Forces Assessed**  
*BK0807142789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2330 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 July editorial: "Urgently Consolidate and Improve the Quality of the Reserve Force for Mobilization and Militia and Self-Defense Forces To Meet Demands of New Tasks"]

[Text] The recent conference on consolidation and strengthening the reserve force for mobilization and militia and self-defense forces organized by the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' standing committee is a very important event for implementing the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 2 on strengthening national defense in the new revolutionary stage. Given developments in the world and the region, we all realize that consolidation of national defense and maintenance of national security are important tasks. Although the world situation is shifting from confrontation to negotiation, the imperialist and international reactionary forces have never changed their strategic schemes.

At present, the enemy is still launching the multifaceted war of sabotage with many dangerous tactics against Vietnam. For this reason, while integrating efforts to improve production and the economy, we must pay special attention to the national defense and to security tasks. Along with building a regular, capable, and strong army, we must strive to extensively consolidate and strengthen the reserve force for mobilization and the militia and self-defense forces. We must improve their skills to firmly defend each region and locality, and we must be able to mobilize these forces for war when warranted. These are the responsibilities of the entire party, armed forces, and people of Vietnam. Specifically, they are also direct responsibilities of echelons, sectors, localities, and grass-roots units.

The reserve force for mobilization and the militia and self-defense forces are the most important forces in localities which required good political and military training as well as scientific organization to meet requirements for defending localities and for contributing to the national defense task.

In building the reserve force for mobilization, we must satisfactorily carry out tasks concerning registration, management, classification, political education, and military training, while striving to firmly grasp two fundamental requirements of quick mobilization and to engage in combat immediately after forming this force into units. As a result, in building this force, we must strive to enhance the political consciousness of the force's members, take note of their military specialized capability and background, and pay great attention to establishing units in each locality.

At present, the registration and management of the reserve force for mobilization are carried out loosely, while the table of organization has not been established in a uniform manner. Many localities consider the area factor much more important than that of military specialization, and vice versa. These are shortcomings that we must overcome. Military training and drilling also faced numerous difficulties. This was due not only to limited time and budget, but also to the important cause of failing to understand the main objective of the task. The reserve force for mobilization consists of persons from many agencies, classes, and echelons of different scales. It is imperative for us to pay special attention to building infantry forces and other essential branches at villages, subwards, enterprises, and state farms, especially in strategically important areas adjacent to the defense zones of provinces and municipalities.

In strengthening the militia and self-defense forces, we should establish a table of organization and provide ample arms and ammunitions to localities, taking into consideration the nature, situation, location, and tasks of each area. We should carry out this task in a flexible manner by paying special attention to strategically important areas such as those on offshore islands, coastal regions, and border zones.

The most important task of the militia and self-defense forces at present is to join hands with the public security forces and the people in maintaining security and social order at grass-roots units. The forces must take responsibility in localities where security and social order are threatened under all circumstances.

In building the reserve force for mobilization as well as the militia and self-defense forces, we must firmly maintain the three decisive links: correct implementation of the mechanism in which the party leads and the administration executes; the military agency resuming the staff role commanding the local armed forces and strengthening the contingent of key cadres; and protection of essential scientific-technical bases.

Experiences drawn during the recent military drills in defense zones showed that the quality of the reserve force for mobilization and the militia and self-defense forces was high in areas where implementation of the abovesaid mechanism was carried out satisfactorily; these areas could mobilize and integrate the strengths of sectors, mass organizations, armed forces, and the people for national defense. Guidance and command work were unified and effective at places where the contingent of cadres were active, creative, and had a vast knowledge in local military tasks. Difficulties were lessened and the quality of training and combat activities of the reserve force and militia and self-defense forces were better in places where adequate materials and money were obtained from the local budget or through contributions from all people's strata.

The CPV Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers, after reviewing ideas expressed at the abovesaid conference, will announce official documents on building the reserve force for mobilization and the militia and self-defense forces. They are legal bases for speeding up the consolidation of national defense and for strengthening these forces to help them advance further with better quality to promptly meet requirements for defending the nation in the new stage.

**Hanoi Municipal Committees Discuss Investment**  
*BK2806080589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
 2300 GMT 27 Jun 89*

[Text] The standing bodies of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee recently held talks in an open-hearted and frank manner with directors of privately-owned corporations and enterprises on the possibility of investing capital for the expansion of production, as well as on the obstacles and deadlocks that must be surmounted in this economic sector.

After more than 1 year of implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 16 on developing the nonstate economy, Hanoi Municipality allowed 35 privately-owned enterprises and corporations to carry out operations. These establishments have attained initial results, thus creating jobs for thousands of laborers and turning in tens of million of dong as taxes to the state.

Through these talks, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee also recognized the advantages and weaknesses of various mechanisms and policies, as well as problems that must be solved to help various privately owned establishments expand production in the days ahead.

**Ho Chi Minh City Firms Face 'Difficulties'**

*BK1207091589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
 0500 GMT 11 Jul 89*

[Text] Since the establishment of private economic units was authorized by the state nearly 1 year ago, Ho Chi Minh City has issued operating licenses to more than 150 privately-owned enterprises and companies with a total capital of more than 45 billion dong and \$150,000. Almost 4,500 machines and equipment systems have been put into operation by these economic units. At present, several units in Ho Chi Minh City are still in the process of setting up private economic establishments. However, operations have been slow in the establishments already issued with operating permits.

Generally speaking, about 60 percent of these establishments have begun production on a regular basis. The rest have encountered numerous difficulties owing to their failure to anticipate changes in the domestic and foreign markets and to a lack of knowledge of new managerial techniques. Many establishments with operating licenses have been unable to start operation because of a lack of capital, because of their failure to fully mobilize the capital registered, or because of their attempt to do business in the unauthorized fields of activities.

**Ho Chi Minh City Increases Crime Prevention**  
*BK2706130989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
 1430 GMT 26 Jun 89*

[Text] For more than a month now, the standing bodies of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee and People's Committee have instructed all echelons and sectors to continue to adopt measures aimed at restoring social order, promoting a civilized life-style in the city, and resolutely cracking down on criminals. To this end, anti-crime police have been redeployed according to zone and interzone and special emphasis has been put on targeted areas.

A widespread campaign has been launched in the city with public security forces joining hands with the masses in fighting crime.

Last month witnessed more than 1,200 criminal cases. Even though the crime rate is yet to drop considerably compared with the previous period, no cases of cold-blooded killings or murderous attacks with intent to rob have been recorded. The number of cases involving looting of household effects has markedly decreased. The

majority of cases involved street mugging and snatching. Police destroyed many professional criminal gangs, thus preventing bad elements from conducting daring street muggings.

In addition to dealing with criminal cases, the city has also devoted efforts to checking economic violations by taking action against more than 2,500 cases of encroachment on business registration regulations.

Generally speaking, so far, attempts to check economic violations have brought about low results and failed to foil smuggling activities.

The city party committee and people's committee have instructed all echelons, especially city wards, villages, and grass-roots units, to pay special attention to the causes of crimes. City wards and villages should consolidate arbitration teams to help settle conflicts between people and devise different forms of self-management of public security.

#### **Electricity Generated First Half of 1989 Noted**

*BK1107064589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] During the first half of this year, the electricity sector generated nearly 3.9 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 48.6 percent of the yearly plan.

The sector has provided sufficient electricity for both production and business operations and other activities. Altogether, 51 percent of the yearly power supply plan for agricultural production has been fulfilled.

However, the electricity supply for household consumption is not yet satisfactory.

In the last 6 months of this year, the electricity sector will devote efforts to improving the operations of power supply stations so as to maintain a steady power supply for household consumption.

#### **State-Run Units' Role in Agriculture Described**

*BK2306131589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 22 Jun 89*

[Text] Under the title "Reorganize Production and Improve the Management Mechanism To Enable State-Run Establishments To Play a Leading Role in Agriculture," today's NHAN DAN says in its editorial:

State-run establishments belonging to the agricultural and food industry sectors are big production forces in agriculture. In recent years, particularly in the past 2 years since the sixth party congress resolution was

adopted, there have emerged from the state-run agricultural sector a number of progressive models typical of the new, work methods developed for ecologically different areas. However, with the bureaucratic administration of state subsidies, production and service units that operate efficiently are very few while those that have consistently suffered losses are rather numerous. As a result, the state-run forces, though large, are not strong. The overriding weakness of state-run agricultural units is that management of land usage is irrational and inefficient. Each dong's worth of fixed assets could turn out marketable products valued at 1.57 dong in 1985, but this output dropped to .6 dong in 1986 and only .45 dong in 1987.

Faced with this reality, a trend to neglect state-run establishments has appeared. The issue, however, is that we must, through effective measures, definitely switch state-run establishments from the bureaucratic administration of state subsidies to commodity production with economic accountability so as to compete with other economic components, with the state-run economy playing a leading role. To achieve this it is necessary to bring about uniform changes in all fields—economic, apparatus organization, and the mechanism of management, both macro and micro.

First of all, every state-run agricultural unit must promptly review its general plan and economic-technical feasibility study, and on this basis, readjust its production and business orientations along the line of combining specialization with comprehensive business in each branch of production and each area of business in order to fully tap all of the existing capabilities concerning land, labor, and material bases. It is necessary to truly embark on production involving a combination of agriculture, forestry, and fishery as well as processing industry with the aim of achieving immediate gains in support of long-term development; link crop cultivation with livestock breeding and the promotion of various handicraft branches and trades; generate employment for the existing force of workers, retired workers, and their children; and turn out a wide range of products.

State farms should expand joint ventures and economic integration with farm members' families between the state farms themselves, with the processing industry, and with scientific-technological organs in order to rapidly introduce technological advances into production while ensuring that production activities will be carried out in accordance with state programs and plans.

For each state-run agricultural unit, the level of economic efficiency resulting from production reorganization is the factor deciding its existence and development; it serves as the yardstick for assessing the organizational and supervisory capability of the contingent of state farm cadres and workers and at the same time, is a product of the renovation process.

**South Pacific Forum Ends With Fishing Declaration**  
*BK1107092889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT  
11 Jul 89*

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Tarawa, Kiribati, July 11 (AFP)—The 15-member South Pacific Forum concluded its annual meeting here Tuesday confident that Japan and Taiwan would agree to end their controversial "wall of death" drift-net fishing in the region.

Forum delegates agreed unanimously to sign the Tarawa Declaration which outlaws drift-net fishing in the South Pacific, the forum's official spokesman Cook Islands' Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry said Tuesday.

He said he believed that both countries, which use the controversial method to catch albacore tuna, would sign because it was in their own interests.

"I think they will come to realise they are destroying a resource which is just as important to them as it is to us," Mr. Henry said.

"They are destroying what they need to have adequate stock replenishment for the future," he said, adding that persuasion would be by diplomatic means only.

"I don't think there is anyone in the forum who is prepared to take on Japan or Taiwan in any other fashion than around the table," he said.

Mr. Henry said that the forum had no doubt at all that Pacific drift-net fishing was illegal under international law.

While the convention was aimed at the South Pacific region, it was hoped to win wide-spread international support for it to become the first step towards a comprehensive ban on the environmentally destructive fishing method, he said.

Environmental concerns dominated the communique issued at the end of the two-day meeting.

Forum members agreed to take "decisive action" to draw world attention to the way that the South Pacific would be affected by the "greenhouse effect", when sea levels rise with the melting of the polar caps as predicted by scientists.

The forum supported the candidature of New Zealand to the governing council of the United Nations Environment Programme as one means of achieving this aim.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said some of the low-lying nations had raised with him the prospect of resettlement in the event of rising sea levels endangering their existence.

"I told them that at some appropriate time this sort of thing may have to be considered," he said.

Forum nations again recorded their deep concern at continuing French nuclear testing in their region, calling on France to immediately cease its test programme.

The forum also endorsed an initiative by Mr. Hawke on action to ban chemical weapons from the region.

At last year's forum meeting Japan was warned to pay more heed in giving aid to "the capacities, characteristics and the particular needs of the forum island countries", but this year Tokyo received only praise and encouragement for its aid programme.

Mr. Henry said no one had reiterated the concerns of last year.

"It was not discussed. If anything our view was that we would be quite happy with Japanese money, the more the merrier."

Delegates agreed that next year's South Pacific Forum meeting would be held in Vanuatu.

The forum, which first met in 1971, comprises original members Australia, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Tonga and Western Samoa, plus Niue, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.

## Australia

**Press Coverage of Gen Tri's Visit Cited**  
*BK1207104789 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
1022 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] Sydney, July 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Australian press has shown a friendly attitude in their reports about the visit of Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno to Australia for six days from Sunday [9 July].

"Tri Plays It Safe and Cool," a headline in THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, a daily that had usually been unfriendly toward Indonesia, said Wednesday morning as quoted by ANTARA's journalist, Parni Hadi.

The daily, which a week before Gen Tri's visit had published a series of articles that generally was unfriendly to Indonesia, described Gen Tri as having shown a superbly relaxed performance during his first visit to Australia.

Meanwhile, THE AUSTRALIAN on the same day published an article entitled "Peaceful Jakarta Wants More Joint Exercises."

This daily quoted Gen Tri's statement in an impromptu press conference Tuesday afternoon that Indonesia wants more serious defence relations with Australia, including joint military maneuvers in order to abolish "mistrust and misunderstanding."

THE CANBERRA TIMES on the same day came out with a report headlined "Australia-Indonesia Relations Being Restored."

This daily, published in the Australian capital, wrote that Australia and Indonesia will discuss military relations, including the subject of permit for FA-18 Hornets fighters of the Australian Air Force to land at Jakarta's airport following an easing of tension.

Meanwhile, Australian news agency AAP [AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS], published an article entitled "Indonesia and Australia Move Towards Closer Ties."

It said that defence relationships between the two countries was officially halted since April 1986 following an article in THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, which was considered as insulting President Suharto and his family.

AAP also wrote an article entitled "Indonesian Defence Chief Not Worried About PNG [Papua New Guinea] Troubles."

It cited a statement by Gen Tri Sutrisno during a press conference on Tuesday afternoon that Indonesia didn't see any reason to be worried on the internal affairs of PNG because he was convinced that Port Moresby would be able to solve its own problem.

The article also quoted Gen Tri's statement that he was also not worried about the declaration of common principles signed by Australia and PNG earlier this year.

Under the declaration Australia is committed to consult PNG on security matters.

"Whatever they say, they will decide what is the best for them," he was quoted as saying.

Gen Tri Sutrisno and party arrived in Sydney on Wednesday from Canberra to closely observe Australian military installations. On Thursday morning, Gen Tri and party are scheduled to leave Sydney for Brisbane before flying to Tindall, near Darwin on Friday.

#### Explains Indonesian View

BK1107130389 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] General Tri Sutrisno, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, has made it clear that the strengthening of the Australian Defense Forces does not threaten neighboring countries. The Armed

Forces commander said this before participants of the Australian Military Staff School in Canberra in connection with a statement by a former Indonesian diplomat that Australia's defense policies had caused anxiety in the region.

On the purchase of 75 SA-18 fighters and other Australian military projects, the Armed Forces commander regarded the government's efforts as important because these projects would strengthen the Australian Defense Forces and the bonds of friendship with neighboring countries, and would guarantee and preserve peace and prosperity.

#### Government Achieves Record Budget Surplus

BK0607120989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Canberra, July 6 (AFP)—Treasurer Paul Keating said here Thursday that the Australian Government achieved a record budget surplus of 5.91 billion Australian dollars (4.6 billion U.S.) in the June 30 financial year just ended.

Mr. Keating said the surplus was 441 million dollars (340 million U.S.) more than the 5.47 billion dollars (4.2 billion U.S.) he forecast in last year's August budget and almost triple his 2.04 billion dollars (1.6 billion U.S.) surplus in 1987-88.

The treasurer said the government planned to bring forward a surplus of 5.5 billion dollars (4.2 billion U.S.) in its 1989-90 budget on August 15.

That result would come after the government paid for 5.7 billion dollars (4.4 billion U.S.) worth of tax cuts and increased welfare spending announced in April.

Revenue and spending for the 1988-89 fiscal year came in close to the treasurer's estimates.

Outlays totalled 82.07 billion dollars (63.3 billion U.S.), 54 million dollars (42 million U.S.) higher than forecast, while revenue totalled 87.98 billion dollars (67.9 billion U.S.), 495 million dollars (382 million U.S.) ahead of forecast.

#### Papua, New Guinea

#### 3 Killed in Bougainville 'Rebel' Attack

BK1007141289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1403 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Kieta, Papua New Guinea, July 10 (AFP)—Three men were shot and hacked to death in an apparent rebel attack here Monday as firefights continued around the nearby Bougainville copper mine, officials said.

Eyewitnesses said a group of men entered a residential camp owned by the mine on the outskirts of Kieta, blasted them with shotguns and hacked them with axes.

Officials said the attack had apparently been carried out by militant landowners, led by former mine surveyor Francis Ona.

Mr. Ona has declared a guerrilla war on the Port Moresby government and mine operators Bougainville Copper Ltd., demanding massive compensation and the secession of Bougainville from Papua New Guinea.

The government declared a state of emergency for Bougainville on June 26.

Arawa General Hospital spokesman Peter Gibson confirmed the Kieta deaths, which brought to 21 the number of people killed since the crisis in the northwestern province began last November.

Two buildings in the compound, used to house a 30-man police riot squad on duty elsewhere at the time of the attack, were burnt to the ground.

Immediately after the killings, most businesses in Kieta and nearby Arawa closed amid fears of violent reprisals from angry mainland workers.

Two of the men killed were highland workers from mainland Enga and Chimbu provinces employed by a French catering company which is contracted by the mine, while the third was a Tolai businessman from New Britain.

The attack came as security forces engaged in at least six skirmishes with militant landowners around the perimeter of the Panguna mine, the world's largest open-cut copper operation.

Troops Monday raided the village of Piruari, in the mine tailings area of the Jaba Valley and captured three allegedly key militants, security force officials said.

Colonel Lima Dotaona, deputy controller of the three-week old emergency, was at the mine at the time of the Kieta attack. He was being briefed on the killings and was expected to release further details later Monday.

Shortly after the attack, a group of highlanders gathered outside the hospital where the bodies of the dead men had been taken and publicly debated whether or not to seek revenge and compensation.

Two elderly highlanders, who tried to calm and disperse a crowd of angry young men, were heckled and told to leave.

A leader of the group strongly urged all highlanders to defend themselves or face death from "black men", referring to the racially different Bougainvilleans.

"We are not the government or the copper company to be making sacrifices with our lives," he said.

The Panguna mine, a major source of revenue for the Papua New Guinea Government through its 19.1 per cent shareholding and royalties, was officially shut down by Bougainville Copper on May 21 after repeated attacks on workers.

The mine, 53.6 per cent owned by CRA [expansion unknown] Ltd., has suffered production losses of about 1.5 million U.S. dollars a day since the closure.

### Death Toll Up to 22

*BK1207103889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT  
12 Jul 89*

[Text] Kieta, Bougainville, July 12 (AFP)—A three-man Australian helicopter crew escaped a rebel ambush here Wednesday as the death toll in the Bougainville conflict rose to 22.

The two civilian pilots and their engineer, hired by the government security force on this strife-torn north-east island, said they were attacked on Wednesday evening while driving to Arawa from the township's airport.

None of the trio was injured but all were badly shaken by the incident, which occurred as security forces were recovering the body of a militant killed in a shootout with security forces last weekend.

One of the airmen, who asked not to be identified, said they came under attack about three kilometres (two miles) from the airport on the 20 km (12-mile) drive to Arawa.

He said a man with a rifle emerged from the side of the road and fired a shot which hit the roof of the vehicle without harming any of the three occupants.

The three Australians immediately sped away and did not know if any other shots were fired, he said.

The attack came as security forces awaited delivery of four Iroquo helicopters from Australia, which they are planning to put into action to help put down a secessionist uprising.

The island came under a state of emergency last month because of the guerrilla war being waged by militant landowners opposed to the giant Bougainville Copper Ltd. mine.

Security forces said the militant, whose body was recovered Wednesday, had died in a firefight last Friday on a Guava Valley ridge overlooking the mine, which has been closed for the past two months.

They said the militant had died after crawling about one kilometre from the scene of the shootout. His death took the confirmed toll to 22 since the troubles began.

Witnesses said a band of about 20 armed militants attacked the township of Toniva early Wednesday, setting fire to and destroying a government office, a grocery store, a major rice depot and a utility vehicle.

They said the rebels all wore riot police uniforms, as did militants who on Monday raided a housing compound near Kieta, where they hacked and shot three people to death.

**Landowners Loot Government Depot**  
*BK1207040989 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] Rebel landowners on the troubled Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville have looted and burned a general store in the town of (Toniva). AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS [AAP] says the rebels also set fire to a VIP car and tried to steal petrol from a government [word indistinct] depot. AAP quotes witnesses as saying that the rebels were armed with firearms and spearguns.

The witnesses said the rebels broke into a warehouse and stole supplies and rice. AAP says some of the raiders wore clothing similar to that of riot police and the group fled into the bush when the police arrived. Shots could be heard in the surrounding hills for several hours after the raid.

The controller of the state of emergency on Bougainville, Colonel (Limar Duthiona) says he has asked the government to increase [words indistinct] military forces under his command. At present, about 300 soldiers and about 200 riot police are on the island.

Col (Duthiona) said the indiscriminate acts of violence and terrorism by the militants is real proof that they do not deserve any sympathy.

Three of four Australian military helicopters being given to the Papua New Guinea Defense Force are due to arrive in the northern mainland city of Lae today, and Col (Duthiona) says civilian pilots have been hired.

**Stolen Grenades Recovered**

*BK0807082389 Melbourne Overseas Service  
in English 0700 GMT 8 Jul 89*

[Text] Security forces on the Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville say they have uncovered a series of tunnels and fortified bunkers near Guava village—the home of the secessionist rebel leader, Francis Ona.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the security forces have also recovered 15 grenade launchers and grenades stolen from them. Dorney says one of the rebels is believed to have died when he fell into a ravine after being shot in fierce fighting near Guava village in the mountains above Bougainville's big copper mine.

He says Francis Ona, meanwhile, is believed to be in rugged country further south.

**Militants Attack Piggery**

*BK0607054189 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 6 Jul 89*

[Text] On the troubled Papua New Guinea island of Bougainville, the body of a militant landowner killed in a clash with police on Tuesday [4 July] and buried in the jungle has been exhumed and taken to Arawa hospital for a postmortem.

The deputy controller of the state of emergency on Bougainville, Colonel (Duta Ona), ordered the exhumation, but the National Broadcasting Commission [NBC] reports from Kieta that doctors at Arawa hospital later said there was no need for postmortem.

NBC says that the dead man was about 30 years old and came from (Bagawani) village.

Col (Duta Ona) told NBC that three others militants captured during the clash were still being questioned.

He also said the militants demanding secession from Papua New Guinea attacked a piggery owned by the Bougainville copper mine, holding up employees at gunpoint, and caused damage worth about \$250,000 American dollars.

Col (Duta Ona) said between 20 and 50 militants attacked the piggery escaping with two vehicles equipped with two-way radios.

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**DATE FILMED**

13 July 1989